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The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

LONDON, April 21.

Authentic account of Tueſday's Debate in the Houſe of Commons, on the Motion for repealing the Tea-Duty *in America.*

MR. *Fuller* made the motion, which he promiſed, relative to the repeal of the Tea-duty. He opened it with declaring, that the Boſton port bill, and the other regulations, would be totally ineffectual without repealing the Tea-duty. He ſaid, he was very ſure that the motion would be productive of a great deal of good; that it could not poſſibly do any harm. He ſpoke much to the temper and feelings of the Houſe; and the arguments which he uſed ſerved rather to point out the former conſiderations, which the Houſe had had upon this queſtion, and that the ſubject of taxation of America was no new matter. After a ſhort opening, he concluded by making the following motion: "That this "Houſe will on reſolve itſelf into a Committee of "the whole Houſe to take into conſideration the duty of 3d. per "pound weight upon tea, payable in all his Majeſty's dominions "in America, impoſed by an act, made in the ſeventh year of his "preſent Majeſty, intituled, An act for granting certain duties in "the Britiſh colonies and plantations in America, &c."

Mr. Pennant ſeconded the motion, and ſaid he wiſhed much it might go to a Committee, becauſe he thought the principle upon which the bill was eſtabliſhed, as ſet forth in the preamble, was unjuſt and impolitic; that it changed the nature of their conſtitution, and it took away the power which had always been held ſacred to an Engliſhman, that of levying their own money; that it was ſimilar to raiſing the ſhip money in King Charles's time; that thoſe who condemned that meaſure muſt of courſe condemn this, the one being as arbitrary and unconſtitutional as the other. He ſaid, he ſubſcribed to the ſupremacy of Parliament, but he thought there was a plain method for raiſing, by requiſition, the money which you wanted; that the people of that country would be better able to aſcertain how, and in what manner the ſum ought to be raiſed, on account of the local circumſtances which may attend it. The people of Boſton will be the firſt victims to your reſentment; repeal this bill, and you will meet with ſupport from the reſt of the colonies.

Mr. Rice. This, Sir, is a motion upon the plan of reconciliation, and there is no man would go further than myſelf to correct any thing, that I thought would be the means of bringing about ſuch reconciliation; but I cannot concur in any thing that endangers the ſupremacy of Parliament. Let us but conſider the conſequence of ſuch a repeal at this preſent time. Whenever we have made the leaſt conceſſion, they have always required more; they will think that we acknowledge that we have no right, if we ſhould repeal this law. The objection has hitherto been made on the ground of taxation. I will conſider truly what that ground is; but I very much fear that they object to that controul which may be improper to take off; they ſubmitted to *external* taxation, to *internal* they always objected. I will take that period then as the fixed æra for their allowing taxation. By the repeal of the Stamp-act, as an internal tax, if you repeal this act you will allow that you have no right. I deſire to keep my ſtand here, and not give up that authority which I am clear in. I wiſh no new taxes to take place, but I wiſh to keep the right and controul, which if you give up, you part with all. The intereſt of America is the intereſt of Great-Britain, and I would wiſh to make their happineſs the object, and do that which would be ſatisfactory to their minds; but in this preſent caſe, I am greatly afraid if you give up this, you will be required to give up much more.

Capt. Phipps. I ſhould be the laſt perſon in the Houſe to give trouble, if the importance of this queſtion did not urge me to it; but I cannot take the acts of the province of Maſſachuſetts-Bay to be the opinion of all America, nor thoſe of a few deſigning intereſted men in Boſton to be the diſpoſition of the whole province at large. I perfectly agree that the Americans cannot reſiſt, and that the doctrine of ſupremacy is good, but I think the Americans have a real ſecurity in Parliament, which is, that you can do nothing that does not affect Great-Britain equally with America. I will conſider the preſent meaſure as an act with which they *cannot* comply, or, more properly, that they *will* not. In the light then of a mercantile tax, it is trifling and ridiculous; as a matter of revenue, it is abſurd. If they cannot reſiſt, they will find ſome means of avoiding it. God and nature has given them an extenſive coaſt, and of courſe an opportunity of ſmuggling. You will injure the manufactures of this country in a very high degree; I do not mean by their non-importation agreements, but by making them prefer the manufacture, which is worſe than yours, from your enemies, to thoſe of this country, which are better. May the right long remain in the expediency of not exerciſing it. I would only have it called for at particular times, when the emergency of affairs require it, and when the whole of Great-Britain and America are to receive equal benefit; but if you exerciſe that right when you have no occaſion or urgent reaſon for raiſing a revenue, you will throw the *quiet* man of that country into the *factious* man. But how can you expect an obedience of that country, when the emoluments of it are taken from them, to ſupply the luxuries of men who live in this? The province of Virginia, before Lord Botetourt was made Governor, was annually plundered of 5000 l. per ann. by the non-reſidence of former Governors. I knew a perſon in that country, who held eleven offices, the emoluments of which were appropriated to the ſupport of men of bad deſcription in this. I approved much of the Stamp-act, as a neceſſary meaſure to deſtroy that neſt of ſmall petty-fogging attornies, whoſe buſineſs it was to create diſturbances and law-ſuits, and live by the plunder. There is a wide difference between giving up a right and exerciſing it; but I cannot ſee that Parliament gives up that right, when they ſay it is not expedient to exerciſe it. I therefore wiſh much for the repeal of this act, which I think you will one day or other be forced to do.

Mr. Stephen Fox. I riſe, Sir, much in favour of the motion on your table; and I think the only reaſon that has been urged againſt it is, that America cannot reſiſt. Do not, Sir, let us exerciſe ſuch a conduct, merely to ſhew our power. I am far from ſaying we ought not to exert this power upon proper occaſions, but to make uſe of it by way of irritation is to me the higheſt ill-policy, as well as abſurdity. I ſhall therefore give my hearty affirmative to the motion.

Mr. Cornwall. I wiſh gentlemen would take into conſideration the juſtice of their former proceedings, and the policy and expediency which the preſent times require and occaſion. The propoſition which we are now called upon to decide is ſimply this,---Whether the whole of our authority over the Americans ſhall be taken away? It has been ſaid, we have irritated the Americans by taxes, that are neither for the purpoſe of revenue, nor for commercial regulations. That tax will be found to produce much more than gentlemen think; and, however little it may produce, the taking it off, at this time, would be both impolitic and imprudent. Much has alſo been ſaid about gaining the affections of the Americans. If this was a new queſtion, I ſhould think the gaining their affections is worth a thouſand times the produce of the Tea-duty. It is true, Sir, that England is loaded with a debt of a very conſiderable amount, on account of the laſt American war, and it is but juſt and right that they ſhould bear their proportion of expence. Gentlemen ſay, that the propoſition ſhould have been made to them by way of requiſition. If I ſaw or apprehended the leaſt inclination from them to aſſiſt us in any other mode as to taxation, I would readily give up this particular tax; but has any one offered any thing on this head? Has any perſon been authoriſed to treat, or any ambaſſador ſent on that occaſion? I would meet them half way in this propoſition. It has been ſaid, that all their labours are centered in this country, and that we ſhould injure ourſelves by laying this tax. I look upon the intereſt of this country to be ſo nearly connected with that, that our own actions will be the guide of their ſecurity. America does not meet you on the mode of taxation, but upon the queſtion of right; and, for my part, I cannot comprehend the diſtinction between internal and external taxation. You repealed the Stamp-act; did America then receive this boon of repeal cheerfully? Diſturbances have been fomenting and growing ever ſince. Some few years paſt you repealed three or four of theſe taxes; I wiſh much the debate on this queſtion had then been agitated. The queſtion now is, whether it is prudent to repeal this tax at this critical juncture? The Americans ſay, reſtore us to the ſame ſituation we were in before the Stamp-act paſſed. Suppoſe we do; we put them in a worſe ſituation than they are now in. The conſumer of a pound of tea, before that act took place, paid 12d. by this act he pays only 3d. the conſumer therefore certainly gains 9d. by every pound he uſes. This tax upon tea is certainly not uncommercial, becauſe tea is much cheaper now than before; and therefore I think it cannot have any aſpect of grievance as a commercial tax. What then are we to expect, if we ſhew ſuch a puſillanimous timidity in repealing this act, merely becauſe they object to it? On the queſtion of right, they will certainly conſider us in a more contemptuous light than they ever yet did. Let me aſk what anſwer they will give, when after this the Americans ſhall voluntarily apply to repeal the duty on wine, &c. The ſame principle as operates for the repeal of this, will go to that. I do not ſee what anſwer you can give, nor where the complaint is likely to ſtop, until you have given up the whole, and by that means America itſelf. If you perſiſt in the meaſures you have began with, I think there is not a doubt of your ſucceeding, and become, if I may uſe the word, *victorious*; but I would have this victory obtained by a firm, conſiſtent, juſt, and manly conduct. I do not ſee what line of diſcrimination you can draw; for many parts of America have in a meaſure diſobeyed the precepts of this country, and behaved much in the ſame manner as Boſton. It has been ſaid, and it is a doctrine I readily agree to, that you ought to twine the olive branch round the ſword; but if, Sir, they will return to their duty, as they ought to do, the ſword will have no edge. Let us not give way to falſe conceits, or factious proceedings; be calm, and perſiſt in a juſt conduct. Deep as our debt is on account of America, you will be deprived of a fourth part of the revenue in the day, when the ſyſtem of taxation will be found neceſſary for carrying on the ſupplies of war, and the exigences of government; and when buſineſs muſt be ſtopped, without ſome reſource of ſupply, there then wont be found two voices about taxing America.

Mr. Cornwall's throwing reflections on the repeal of the Stamp-act, and on the conduct of the Rockingham adminiſtration, called up Mr. Edmund Burke; who, on this occaſion, is univerſally allowed to have excelled himſelf, and to have made the moſt maſterly ſpeech that has perhaps been ever uttered in a public aſſembly.

He ſpoke upwards of two hours, and the attention of the Houſe continued as fixed at the laſt moment as at the firſt.

After ſhewing the inutility of the tax, and its miſchievous conſequences to the liberties of America, and to the trade of every part of the Britiſh empire, he turned to the defence of the adminiſtration of his friends, with whom he ſaid he had begun his political career, and with whom he has continued to act and to think ever ſince. He entered minutely into their ſituation at the time of the repeal of the Stamp-act, which gave occaſion to the introduction of many curious and intereſting anecdotes.

By an exact detail of facts, not queſtioned by any body who ſpoke in the debate, he proved invincibly his queſtion, that the adminiſtration of the Marquis of Rockingham was by far the moſt conſiſtent, judicious, firm and reſolute, that this nation has been for many years, notwithſtanding the indefatigable induſtry of hired libellers, whiſperers, and every kind of railers, to propagate the contrary opinion.

He admitted that his party were, and are ſtill, timid and fearful of throwing this empire into the calamities of a civil war; but that whilſt that had power they had manfully reſiſted the influence under which all others had bowed; they had ſtrengthened, inſtead of impairing, the liberty of their country, and had ſteadily maintained her peace at home, and her reputation abroad. That however careful of their country, they had none of the little cares of themſelves, and had no fears for loſs of place or emolument.

His next object was to ſhew the falſhood and futility of that aſſertion, that the repeal of the Stamp-act had produced the diſturbances in America. This he did in the moſt ſatisfactory manner, by an accumulation of dates, records, and authorities of all ſorts.

He ſhewed that America had been inflamed by taxes, quieted by their repeal, and inflamed again by being taxed again. He proved, by facts, that whenever we have given way on the point immediately in litigation, America has, on her ſide, had no retroſpect, nor diſputed captiouſly the payment of any old ſtanding taxes. But when we have impoſed new taxes, ſhe has conſtantly diſputed the old; and when we have puſhed matters to extremity, ſhe has diſputed every thing.

This led him to go to the bottom of the evil, by laying open the whole policy of this kingdom with regard to the colonies, which he deduced from their firſt ſettlement to the commencement of the preſent reign. In this part, he ſhewed a moſt profound knowledge of that capital concern. At the period of the peace, he entered largely into the cauſes of the deviation from the ancient uniform ſyſtem of colony government, and the conſequences of that deviation.

This led into a detached examination of the characters of the ſeveral Miniſters, who had conducted affairs ſince America had engroſſed the attention of government; and, as the characters of men muſt have influence on their conduct, he drew at large the pictures of George Grenville, Charles Townſhend, and Lord Chatham. No part of the ſpeech was more admired than this was.

In this wonderfully critical ſituation of giving the characters of men, ſome living, ſome very lately dead, in the very midſt of their friends and their enemies, their partizans and their rivals, this extraordinary ſpeaker had the rare talent of doing juſtice to their virtues, and at the ſame time marking their errors, in ſo nice and judicious a manner, that, chargeable neither with flattery nor calumny, the friends and foes of thoſe great men acquieſced in the juſtneſs of the portraits.

The end of all was a ſtrong and pathetic exhortation to a change of the preſent and late ſchemes of American governments.

Mr. Wedderburne. I am not willing to trouble the Houſe long upon this occaſion, as it is impoſſible to ſay any thing that has not been touched on before; but I cannot agree to the characters the honourable gentleman has given; I differ much from him in the character of that great man (Mr. Grenville) of whom I ſhall always ſpeak with veneration. But I cannot help, Sir, but think, that, if you repeal this act, the Americans will conſider your weakneſs in the higheſt degree, and receive it in the ſame manner as if you had done it through fear. The diſpoſition to deny your authority in America, was long before the paſſing or repealing the Stamp-act. The Aſſembly addreſs the Council, how an act of this legiſlature came to be inrolled in their ſtatute book, not aſſented to by them. Was this not a flagrant inſtance of their rebellious diſpoſition? They conſider all the acts that reſtrain trade as illegal, and they want to treat with you upon an independent footing; but if you give up this tax, it is not here that you muſt ſtop; you will be required to give up much more, nay, to give up all. Much has been ſaid about requiſition; but I wiſh gentlemen would conſider how, and in what manner, the Miniſters of this country, treating with the Aſſemblies of America, are to raiſe the money without the aid of their legiſlature.

Mr. Burke roſe to explain, that he did not mean to caſt the leaſt ſlur upon the character of Mr. Grenville; and concluded with ſaying, he would not raiſe the bodies of the dead, to make them vampires to ſuck out the virtues of the living.

Mr. C. Fox. Let us conſider, Sir, what is the ſtate America appears in to this country; they will appear as uſeful ſubjects, if you uſe them with that temper and lenity which you ought to do. When the Stamp-act was repealed, murmurs ceaſed, and quiet ſucceeded. Taxes have produced a contrary behaviour; they have been ſucceeded by riots and diſturbances. Here is an abſolute dereliction of the authority of this country. It has been ſaid, that America is not repreſented here but virtually, the Americans are full as virtually taxed, as virtually repreſented. A tax can only be laid for three purpoſes; the *firſt* for a commercial regulation, the *ſecond* for a revenue, and the *third* for aſſerting your right. As to the two firſt, it has clearly been denied it is for neither; as to the latter, it is only done with a view to irritate and declare war there, which, if you perſiſt in, I am clear of opinion you will effect, or force into open rebellion.

Lord Beauchamp. Sir, I ſhould not intrude at this late hour of night, did I not wiſh to expreſs my thoughts, that the Americans are not contending for the mode of taxation, but the right. Some years ago, when this act was paſſed, combinations took place, in order to oppoſe that authority which you wiſh to exert. Meaſures are now adopted to induce them to conſent to this act, not by force, but by means which I hope will bring them to a ſenſe of their duty. Had this repeal been propoſed ſome ſeſſions ago, I ſhould moſt probably have adopted it; but the preſent diſturbances in America totally prevent my giving my conſent to it. I think it impracticable to repeal it, becauſe we give up our right; and I am not right to ſay, that no future moment I would not tax America. There may be times, when the neceſſity of ſupplying the exigences of this country may demand that aid; and therefore I would exert our authority now by a practicable claim of right, which I hope will not hereafter be diſputed.

General Burgoyne. Sir, I look upon America to be our child, which I think we have already ſpoiled by too much indulgence. We are deſired to conciliate meaſures with the Americans; I look upon this meaſure to have a total different effect; I think it a miſuſe of time to go into a committee, and that even the enquiry, the news of which will ſoon reach America, will tend to nothing but to raiſe heats, and not appeaſe, but irritate and diſturb the more. It is ſaid, if you remove this duty, you will remove all grievances in America; but I am apprehenſive that it is the right of taxation they contend about, and not the tax; it is the independent ſtate of that country upon the legiſlature of this, which is contended for; but, Sir, I am ready to reſiſt that propoſition, and to contend, at any future time, againſt ſuch independence. I will not enter into the characters of people, nor will I call the great perſon, who planned theſe meaſures, a cherubim, ſeraphim, or arch-angel, but, as a man, I believe he has a good head, and an honeſt heart. [The Houſe here ſeemed very noiſy, and did not attend, being tired with the debate, thinking that the General belonged rather to the heavy than the light horſe.] He ſat down, concluding, that he wiſhed to ſee America convinced by perſuaſion rather than the ſword.

Mr. T. Townſhend. Sir, I wiſh much to go into a Committee upon this occaſion, becauſe the tea-duty, as an object of revenue, is unworthy your conſideration; but it is an object which, when once removed from the Americans, will give eaſe and ſatisfaction to their minds; and it is preſerved by you merely to keep up a continual conteſt. I will not go back to the ground of arguments which has been ſo often trod, and which I wiſh had not been brought forth as the ground of former proceedings, mixing them with the preſent. I ſhall look upon this Committee, if granted, as the prelude to that peace and quietneſs, which you want to reſtore to America, and ſhall therefore give my hearty affirmative.

Lord Clare. Every man, who has ſpoke on this occaſion, prudently has avoided going into any thing that gave riſe to the original taxation. I am ſorry to find that there is even a negative voice againſt continuing this tax; but as I find there is diſſention upon the occaſion, it will give room to the Americans to ſay that the queſtion was much debated, and far from being unanimous; they will, upon that account, hold reſiſtance to the meaſure to be a good ground for ſome time or other producing a repeal. I could have wiſhed to have ſeen the Houſe nearly unanimous againſt the motion, as I am afraid our differences here will countenance reſiſtance there. Would they have us ſurrender the right of Great-Britain? It is impoſſible, in the nature of things, that he can carry this queſtion; and inſtead of my honourable friend (Mr. Fuller) wiſhing to reſtore peace and quietude, he will find he is whetting his ſword that it may cut with a keener edge.

Mr. Buller. Sir, I would treat the Americans as ſubjects to Great-Britain, and think them liable to be taxed as well as any others. I am afraid that the effect of all theſe diſturbances has been owing to a change of meaſures in this country. I think a repeal of this act will have a bad effect, and you will not know where it will end.

Mr. Frederick Montague. Sir, I feel a ſtrong inclination to

trouble the Houſe on this occaſion. There muſt be one ſupreme right of taxing, I allow, but I think it inexpedient at preſent to exerciſe it, and the only proper way of taxation of America, through the medium of commerce, and not by hard money. If this motion is rejected, I do not think it will carry the appearance as if we meant to be pacific.

Col. Barre. I have ſpoken, Sir, fully on this affair, in what I have ſaid at different times before, and it is impoſſible to tread the ſame ground, and to make it pleaſant to the hearers. It has been ſaid that millions have been collected from America for the uſe of this country; but it ought to be conſidered, that the ſtroke of war has been given in different parts of his Majeſty's dominions ſometimes neceſſary in one, ſometimes in another, and wherever an injury has been ſtruck there, Great-Britain reſents it. This tax has been ſaid to be not a fruitful one; I think it a very fruitful one, for it has produced riots and diſturbances; it has been reſiſted; it has done its duty, let us diſmiſs it. I have been much quoted for requiſitions; if you will make them with ſome addreſs, they will comply. I have been alſo quoted for the olive branch; I ſay, you have let ſlip ſeveral millions in the eaſt, and now look for a revenue from a pepper-corn in the weſt. This you will have to lay to your charge, that you will whet your ſword in the bowels of your own ſubjects, and have maſſacred many of your fellow-creatures, who do not know under what conſtitution of government they live, by enforcing this tax. You will at laſt reſort to that romantic idea of requiſition. The Houſe was very noiſy, and not giving much attention to him, prevented him from going on, or ſpeaking, as he had uſually done, and confuſed him ſo much, that the little argument he had, he took not as a military officer the advantaged ground.

Lord North ſaid, he was aſhamed to take up the time of the Houſe at that late hour of the night, and more ſo, as what he had to ſay related chiefly to himſelf. He gave an account of the letter which Mr. Burke had read from Lord Hillſborough to the Americans, and ſtated the matter of its contents in a far more ſenſible light than had before appeared. His Lordſhip ſaid, this letter of conceſſion was ſo far from quieting the minds of the Americans, that they were guilty of all riots and diſturbances; that the non-importation agreement was as impudent and futile a meaſure as ever exiſted; and ſaid, he was glad he did not, at that time, propoſe the repeal of this tax, when all the reſolutions of the town-meetings denied the authority of this country. Nothing but wiſdom on our ſide, and prudence on theirs, can bring them to a better temper. The Tea tax is not an inconſiderable revenue. Convince your colonies that you are able, and not afraid to controul them, and depend upon it, obedience in them will be the reſult of your deliberation; and let us conduct ourſelves with firmneſs and reſolution throughout the whole of theſe meaſures, and there is no doubt but peace and quietude will ſoon be reſtored.

Mr. Dowdeſwell. I wiſh the noble Lord would conſider what will be the reſult of theſe meaſures. I apprehend the conſequences will be dangerous. We are now in great difficulties: let us reſolve to do juſtice, before it is too late.

The queſtion for the repeal of the tea duty was then put, and the Houſe divided, ayes 49, noes 182.

WILLIAMSBURG, June 9.

An Expreſs arrived in Town laſt Night from Pittſburg, with Letters to his Excellency the Governor from Captain Connelly, Commandant at that Place, giving an Account, that the Shawaneſe Indians have openly declared their Intention of going to War with the White People, to revenge the Loſs of ſome of their Nation who have been killed; that they had ſcalped one of the Traders, and detained all the reſt who were in their Towns; that it was expected the Cherokees would join them, as they had ſent a Belt laſt Fall to the Northern Nations, to ſtrike the White People, which had been received by the Shawaneſe and Waabaſh Indians; that the Six Nations poſtponed their Anſwer till this Spring; and that there is ſoon to be a grand Council in the Lower Shawaneſe Town, where about ſeventy Cherokees, and a Number of other Indians are to attend, on the Subject of going to War with the Engliſh.—Sundry Parties are now gone out, by Order of Captain Connelly, for the Protection of the Inhabitants, and are to aſſemble at the Mouth of Whaling Creek, in order, if it is judged practicable, to go againſt the Upper Shawaneſe Town.——The Delawares, who profeſs to be our Friends, informed Captain Connelly, that a Party of Shawaneſe were now gone againſt the Settlement; and it is imagined they will fall upon Green Brier.——All the Country about Pittſburg is in a very ruinous and diſtreſſed Situation, the Inhabitants having chiefly fled, and forted themſelves as low as Old Town, on Potowmack River.

BOSTON, June 9.

Monday afternoon two young Gentlemen came into Boſton, from the county of Worceſter, relating that they had been alarmed with the report, that a regiment of ſoldiers had been poſted at the entrance of this city, to cut off its communication with the country.--Many reſpectable perſons, they ſaid, had aſſembled upon the occaſion, and ſent off theſe perſons on Sabbath evening, to ride all night, and return with intelligence as ſoon as poſſible, determining that in caſe they were confirmed in the truth of the report, they would forthwith march in ten thouſand ſtrong, and *diſ-reſt* the troops at all events. Their expreſs informed us, that whatever might be the minds of the citizens relative to a ſurrender of their liberties, they would not find the country at all diſpoſed to eſteem themſelves concluded in their act.--They freely expreſſed their ſenſe, that by the acts of the Britiſh Parliament lately paſſed, and the bills now pending therein, our charter is utterly vacated, and the compact between this province and the crown of Great-Britain being diſſolved, they are at full liberty to combine together in what manner and form they think beſt for mutual ſecurity.

June 13. Laſt Thurſday a Committee of the Houſe of Repreſentatives waited on the Governor, with the following anſwer to his ſpeech at the opening of the ſeſſion.

May it pleaſe your Excellency,

YOUR ſpeech to both Houſes of General Aſſembly, at the opening of this ſeſſion, has been read and conſidered with all due attention in the Houſe of Repreſentatives.

Your Excellency has therein ſignified to us, that his Majeſty has been pleaſed "to appoint you Governor and Captain-General of his province of Maſſachuſetts-Bay, and that your Commiſſion has been read and publiſhed:" We congratulate your Excellency on your ſafe arrival, and honour you in the moſt exalted ſtation in this province; and confiding in your Excellency, that you will make the known conſtitution and charter of the province the rules of your adminiſtration, we beg leave to aſſure you, that nothing, on our part, ſhall be wanting that may contribute to render the ſame eaſy and happy to yourſelf, and to aid your Excellency in promoting the proſperity of his Majeſty's government and the welfare of our conſtitution, and we thank your Excellency for the aſſurances you are pleaſed to give of your concurrence with us therein.

It gives us pain to be informed by your Excellency, that you have the King's particular commands for holding the General Court at Salem, "from the firſt day of this inſtant June, until his Majeſty ſhall have ſignified his Royal will and pleaſure for holding it again at Boſton." We are intirely at a loſs for the cauſe of this command, as we cannot conceive any public utility ariſing from it, and both we and our conſtituents are now ſuffering the great inconveniences of it.

The removal of the Aſſembly from the Court-Houſe in Boſton, its ancient and only convenient ſeat, has very lately given great diſcontent to the good people of this province; and we cannot but think that miſrepreſentations, from perſons reſiding in this province, have induced his Majeſty's miniſters to adviſe his Majeſty to lay your Excellency under an injunction, whereby the people are, in this inſtance, deprived of the benefit of that diſcretionary power, which is veſted in the Governor by the charter, and has been exerciſed by former Governors, of determining in ſuch caſe for the good of the province: We confide however in your Excellency's impartiality and juſtice, that the true ſtate of this province, and the character of his Majeſty's ſubjects in it, their loyalty to their Sovereign, their affection for the parent country, as well as their invincible attachment to their juſt rights and liberties, will be laid before his Majeſty; and we hope by this means your Excellency will be the happy inſtrument of removing the diſpleaſure of his Majeſty, and reſtoring harmony, which has too long been interrupted by the artifices of intereſted and deſigning men.

Your Excellency has laid no particular buſineſs before us, excepting the ſupply of the treaſury for the ſupport of government, for the enſuing year, to which we ſhall give our immediate attention, as alſo to any other matters your Excellency may pleaſe to lay before us, and give that diſpatch to the public buſineſs, which the manifold and great inconveniences of our preſent ſituation will admit."

The Hon. Houſe of Repreſentatives, before they proceeded to buſineſs in Salem, on Wedneſday laſt, came into the following Reſolutions, and ordered the ſame to be entered on their journals, viz.

Reſolved, *That by the royal charter of this province, the power of convening, proroguing and adjourning the Great and General Court of Aſſembly, from time to time, is veſted in the Governor, to be exerciſed as he ſhall judge neceſſary, and for the good of the people.—Therefore,*

Reſolved, *That it is clearly the opinion of this houſe, that whenſoever the Governor of the province doth convene or hold the General Aſſembly at any time or place unneceſſarily, or merely in obedience to an inſtruction, and without exerciſing that judgment and diſcretion of his own, with which by charter he is ſpecially veſted for the good of the province, it is manifeſtly inconſiſtent with the letter, as well as the ſpirit and intention of the charter.*

Reſolved, *That the town of Boſton hath, from the earlieſt times of this province, been judged, and ſtill is, on various accounts, the moſt convenient place for holding the General Aſſembly, and accordingly ample proviſion is there made for the accommodation of the ſaid General Aſſembly, at a very great expence to the people of this province.*

Reſolved, *As the clear opinion of this houſe, that the General Aſſembly cannot be removed from its ancient ſeat, the Court-Houſe in Boſton, and held in any other place, without great and manifold inconveniences to the members thereof, and injury and damage to thoſe who have neceſſary buſineſs to tranſact with the ſaid General Aſſembly; many of which inconveniences have been clearly ſtated, and expreſſed by former houſes of repreſentatives, as appear by their Journals.*

Reſolved, *That this houſe can ſee no neceſſity for the removal of the General Aſſembly from its ancient and only convenient place, the Court-Houſe in Boſton, to the town of Salem; and the removal of the ſaid Aſſembly from the Court-Houſe in Boſton, without neceſſity, is at all times to be conſidered a very great grievance.*

In the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the Engliſh Colony of Connecticut.

THIS Houſe, taking into their ſerious conſideration ſundry acts of the Britiſh Parliament, in which their power and right to impoſe duties and taxes upon his Majeſty's ſubjects in the Britiſh colonies and plantations in America, for the purpoſe of raiſing a revenue, are declared, attempted to be exerciſed, and in various ways enforced and carried into execution, and eſpecially a very late act, in which pains and penalties are inflicted on the capital of a neighbouring province, a precedent, juſtly alarming to every Britiſh colony in America, and which being admitted and eſtabliſhed, their lives, liberties and properties, are at the mercy of a tribunal, where innocence may be puniſhed upon the accuſation and evidence of wicked men, without defence, and even without knowing the accuſer. A precedent, calculated to terrify them into ſilence and ſubmiſſion, whilſt they are ſtripped of their invaluable rights and liberties--do think it their duty, and expedient at this time, to renew their claim to the rights, liberties and immunities of free-born Engliſhmen, to which they are juſtly intitled by the laws of nature, by the royal grant and charter of his late Majeſty King Charles the Second, and by long and uninterrupted poſſeſſion, and thereupon do declare and reſolve as follows, viz.

I. In the firſt place, we do moſt expreſly declare, recognize and acknowledge his Majeſty King George the Third to be the lawful and rightful King of Great-Britain, and all other his dominions and countries, and that it is the indiſpenſible duty of this colony, as being part of his Majeſty's dominions, always to bear faithful and true allegiance to his Majeſty, and him to defend, to the utmoſt of their power, againſt all attempts upon his perſon, crown and dignity.

II. That the ſubjects of his Majeſty in this colony ever had, and of right ought to have and enjoy all the liberties, immunities and privileges, of free and natural born ſubjects within any of the dominions of our ſaid King, his heirs and ſucceſſors, as fully and amply as if they, and every of them, were born within the realm of England; that they have a property in their own eſtate, and are to be taxed by their own conſent only, given in perſon, or by their repreſentatives, and are not to be diſſeiſed of their liberties and free cuſtoms, ſentenced and condemned, but by lawful judgment of their peers, and that the ſaid rights and immunities are recognized and confirmed to the inhabitants of the colony, by the royal grant and charter aforeſaid, and are their undoubted right to all intents, conſtructions and purpoſes whatſoever.

III. That the only lawful repreſentatives of the freemen of this colony, are the perſons they elect to ſerve as members of the General Aſſembly thereof.

IV. That it is the juſt right and privilege of his Majeſty's liege ſubjects of this colony to be governed by the General Aſſembly in the article of taxing, and internal police, agreeable to the powers and privileges recognized and confirmed in the royal charter aforeſaid, which they have enjoyed for more than a century paſt, and have neither forfeited nor ſurrendered, but the ſame have been conſtantly recognized by the King and Parliament of Great-Britain.

V. That the erecting new and unuſual Courts of Admiralty, and veſting them with extraordinary powers, above, and not ſubject to, the common Law Courts in this colony, to judge and determine in ſuits relating to the duties and forfeitures contained in ſaid acts, foreign to the accuſtomed and eſtabliſhed juriſdiction of the former Courts of Admiralty in America, is, in the opinion of this Houſe, highly dangerous to the liberties of his Majeſty's American ſubjects, contrary to the great charter of Engliſh liberty, and deſtructive of one of their moſt darling rights, that of trial by juries, which is juſtly eſteemed one chief excellence of the Britiſh conſtitution, and a principal branch of Engliſh liberty.

VI. That the apprehending and carrying perſons beyond the ſea, to be tried for any crime alledged to be committed within this colony, or ſubjecting them to be tried by Commiſſioners, or any court conſtituted by act of Parliament, or otherwiſe, within this colony, in a ſummary way, without a jury, is unconſtitutional, and ſubverſive of the liberties and rights of the free ſubjects of this colony.

VII. That any harbour or port, duly opened and conſtituted, cannot be ſhut up and diſcharged, but by an act of the legiſlature of the province or colony, in which ſuch harbour or port is ſituated, without ſubverting the rights and liberties, and deſtroying the property of his Majeſty's ſubjects.

VIII. That the late act of Parliament, inflicting pains and penalties on the town of Boſton, by blocking up their harbour, is a precedent juſtly alarming to the Britiſh colonies in America, and wholly inconſiſtent with, and ſubverſive of, their conſtitutional rights and liberties.

IX. That whenever his Majeſty's ſervice ſhall require the aid of the inhabitants of this colony, the ſame fixed principles of loyalty, as well as ſelf preſervation, which have hitherto induced us fully to comply with his Majeſty's requiſitions, together with the deep ſenſe we have of its being our indiſpenſible duty (in the opinion of this Houſe) will ever hold us under the ſtrongeſt obligations which can be given, or deſired, moſt cheerfully to grant his Majeſty, from time to time, our further proportion of men and money, for the defence, protection, ſecurity and other ſervices, of the Britiſh American dominions.

X. That we look on the well-being, and greateſt ſecurity of this colony, to depend, under God, on our connections with Great-Britain, which is ardently wiſhed may continue to the lateſt poſterity; and that it is the humble opinion of this Houſe, that the conſtitution of this colony being underſtood and practiſed upon, as it has, ever ſince it exiſted (till very lately) is the ſureſt bond of union, confidence and mutual proſperity of our mother country and us, and the laſt foundation on which to build the good of the whole, whether conſidered in a civil, military or mercantile light; and of the truth of this opinion we are the more confident, as it is not founded on ſpeculation only, but has been verified in fact, and by long experience found to produce, according to our extent, and other circumſtances, as many loyal, virtuous, induſtrious and well governed ſubjects, as any part of his Majeſty's dominions; and as truly zealous of, and warmly engaged to promote the beſt, good and real glory of the grand whole, which conſtitutes the Britiſh empire.

XI. That it is an indiſpenſible duty, which we owe to our King, our country, ourſelves and our poſterity, by all lawful ways and means in our power, to maintain, defend and preſerve theſe our rights and liberties, and to tranſmit them entire and inviolate to the lateſt generations. And that it is our fixed, determined and unalterable reſolution, faithfully to diſcharge this our duty.

At their ſeſſions at Hartford, on the ſecond Thurſday of May, 1774, in the 14th year of his Majeſty's reign, the foregoing reſolutions, reported to the Houſe by their committee, were unanimouſly voted, and ordered to be entered on their journal or record.

PHILADELPHIA, June 22.

At a very large and reſpectable Meeting of the Freeholders and Freemen of the City and County of Philadelphia, on Saturday, June 18, 1774.

THOMAS WILLING, JOHN DICKINSON, } Eſquires, Chairmen.

RESOLVED,

I. THAT the Act of Parliament, for ſhutting up the Port of Boſton, is unconſtitutional; oppreſſive to the inhabitants of that town; dangerous to the liberties of the Britiſh Colonies; and that, therefore, we conſider our brethren at Boſton, as ſuffering in the common cauſe of America.

II. That a Congreſs of Deputies from the ſeveral Colonies in North-America, is the moſt probable and proper mode of procuring relief for our ſuffering brethren, obtaining redreſs of American grievances, ſecuring our rights and liberties, and re-eſtabliſhing peace and harmony between Great-Britain and theſe Colonies, on a conſtitutional foundation.

III. That a large and reſpectable Committee be immediately appointed for the city and county of Philadelphia, to correſpond with the Siſter Colonies and with the ſeveral counties in this province, in order that all may unite in promoting and endeavouring to attain the great and valuable ends mentioned in the foregoing reſolution.

IV. That the Committee nominated by this meeting ſhall conſult together, and on mature deliberation determine what is the moſt proper mode of collecting the ſenſe of this province, and appointing Deputies for the ſame, to attend a general Congreſs; and having determined thereupon, ſhall take ſuch meaſures, as by them ſhall be judged moſt expedient, for procuring this province to be repreſented at the ſaid Congreſs, in the beſt manner that can be deviſed for promoting the public welfare.

V. That the Committee be inſtructed immediately to ſet on foot a ſubſcription, for the relief of ſuch poor inhabitants of the town of Boſton as may be deprived of the means of ſubſiſtence, by the operation of the Act of Parliament, commonly ſtiled the *Boſton Port Bill.* The money ariſing from ſuch ſubſcription to be laid out as the Committee ſhall think will beſt anſwer the ends propoſed.

VI. That the Committee conſiſt of 43 perſons, viz. *John Dickinſon, Edward Pennington, John Nixon, Thomas Willing, George Clymer, Samuel Howell, Joſeph Read, John Roberts (miller) Thomas Wharton, jun. Charles Thomſon, Jacob Barge, Thomas Barclay, William Ruſh, Robert Smith (carpenter) Thomas Fitzſimons, George Roberts, Samuel Ervin, Thomas Mifflin, John Cox, George Gray, Robert Morris, Samuel Miles, John M. Neſbitt, Peter Chevalier, William Moulder, Joſeph Moulder, Anthony Morris, jun. John Allen, Jeremiah Warder, jun. Rev. Dr. William Smith, Paul Engle, Thomas Penroſe, James Meaſe, Benjamin Marſhall, Reuben Haines, John Bayard, Jonathan B. Smith, Thomas Wharton, Iſaac Howell, Michael Hillegas, Adam Hubley, George Schloſſer,* and *Chriſtopher Ludwick.*"

After the firſt reading of the propoſitions that had been prepared for the meeting laſt Saturday, and before they were put up ſeparately, the Rev. Dr. SMITH made the following *ſhort Addreſs*, which is publiſhed at the deſire of many.

GENTLEMEN,

THE occaſion of this meeting has been fully explained to you, and ſundry propoſitions read, which are now to be ſeparately offered for your approbation or diſapprobation. But before you proceed to this buſineſs, it has

been thought proper to ſubmit a few things to your good judgement, with reſpect to the order and decorum neceſſar[illegible] o be obſerved, in the diſcuſſion of every queſtion.

It need not be repeated to you, that matters of the higheſt conſequence to the happineſs of this province, nay of all Britiſh America, depend upon your deliberations this day—perhaps nothing leſs than, whether the breach with the country from which we deſcended ſhall be irreparably widened, or whether ways and means, upon conſtitutional grounds, may not yet be deviſed, for cloſing that breach; and reſtoring that harmony from which, in our better days, Great-Britain and her Colonies derived mutual ſtrength and glory, and were exalted into an importance that, both in peace and war, made them the envy and terror of the neighbouring nations?

While ſubjects ſuch as theſe are agitated before us, every thing that may inflame and miſlead the paſſions ſhould be caſt far behind us. A cauſe of ſuch importance and magnitude as that now under our deliberation, is not to be conducted to its true iſſue by any heated or haſty reſolves, nor by any bitterneſs and animoſities among ourſelves, nor even perhaps by too ſevere a recapitulation of paſt grievances; but requires the temperate and enlightened zeal of the *Patriot*, the prudence and experience of the *Aged*, the ſtrength of mind and vigour of thoſe, who are in their prime of life; and, in ſhort, the united wiſdom and efforts of *all*, both high and low, joining hand in hand, and ſetting foot to foot, upon the firm ground of reaſon and the conſtitution.

Whenever party diſtinctions begin to operate, we ſhall give cauſe of triumph to thoſe, who may be watchful as well as powerful to abridge us of our native rights. There ought to be no party, no contention here, but who ſhall be firmeſt and foremoſt in the common cauſe of America. Every man's ſentiments ſhould be freely heard, and without prejudice.—While we contend for liberty with others, let us not refuſe liberty to each other.

Whatever *vote* is known to be now paſſed, upon full deliberation, and by the unanimous voice of this great city and county, will not only be *reſpected* through all America, but will have ſuch a weight as the proudeſt Miniſter in England may have reaſon to *reſpect*. But if it is known to be a *divided vote*, or adopted haſtily on ſome angry day, it will only be injurious to our own cauſe.

What I have in charge to requeſt of you is this—that if, on any point, we ſhould have a difference of ſentiments, every perſon may be allowed to ſpeak his mind *freely*, and to conclude what he has to offer, without any ſuch outward marks of approbation or diſapprobation, as *clapping or hiſſing*; and that if a diviſion ſhould be neceſſary (which it is hoped may not be the caſe this day) ſuch diviſion may be made in the manner deſired by the *Chairmen*, with all poſſible order and decorum."

To the GENTLEMEN, FREEHOLDERS *and others, in the County of* New-Caſtle, *upon* Delaware, *who have a Vote in the Election of Repreſentatives in General Aſſembly.*

THE ſeveral acts of Parliament made for theſe ten years laſt paſt, relating to the Britiſh colonies in North-America, and their operations upon the property, liberty and lives of the good people of this country, are too well known, and too ſeverely felt, to require an enumeration or explanation—Suffice it to mention that they have taken away the property of the coloniſts without their participation or conſent; that they have introduced the odious and arbitrary powers of exciſe into the cuſtoms; that they have made all revenue-cauſes triable without jury, and under the deciſion of a dependent party-judge; that they have taken from the Aſſemblies all freedom of debate and determination, in the inſtance of ſuſpending the legiſlative power of New-York; that they have extended the obſolete and arbitrary act of 35 Henry 8. for trial of treaſon and miſpriſion of treaſon, to the depriving the ſubject of a fair trial in the proper county, and expoſing him to the moſt grievous exertions of tyranny and injuſtice; that they have maintained a ſtanding army in time of peace, above the controul of civil authority; and that they have not only *declared*, that they can make laws to bind us *in all caſes whatſoever*, but, to crown all, have *actually* deprived the great and lately flouriſhing town of Boſton of all trade whatſoever, by ſhutting up their port and harbour with a formidable fleet and army; and, it is not doubted, have new-moulded the charter of the province of the Maſſachuſetts-Bay, and virtually indemnified all officers of the cuſtoms, the navy and army, and others acting by their command, from all murders and other crimes, which they may commit upon the loyal, brave and free people of that province.——Theſe are no phantoms ariſing from a heated brain, but real facts, not exaggerated.

It is impoſſible that any people, impreſſed with the leaſt ſenſe of conſtitutional liberty, ſhould ever patiently ſubmit to theſe enormous grievances, and accordingly we find our brethren and fellow-ſubjects in moſt of the colonies are deliberating and reſolving upon ſuch meaſures, as are thought to be moſt likely to recover our loſt rights and privileges.—Shall the people of this large and wealthy county, heretofore the foremoſt on many occaſions, particularly in the time of the deteſtable Stamp-act, to oppoſe all attempts to deprive them of their perſonal ſecurity and private property, be now inactive and ſilent? Forbid it liberty, let humanity forbid it.

You are therefore moſt earneſtly requeſted to meet together at the Court-Houſe, in the town of New-Caſtle, on Wedneſday, the 29th inſtant, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, to conſider of the moſt proper mode of procuring relief for our dear countrymen and brethren of Boſton, the redreſſing the before-mentioned grievances, the reſtoring and ſecuring our invaded property and expiring liberties, and eſtabliſhing, on a conſtitutional bottom, the wonted, and by us ſo much deſired, peace, friendſhip and love, between Great-Britain and theſe colonies. It is expected that none, who have a due regard to their country, poſterity or themſelves, will be abſent.

June 17, 1774. A FREEMAN.

To the PRINTERS of the PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

HAD your correſpondent, who obſerves, "that refuſing to import dutiable articles only, would be as ineffectual a ſtep to eſtabliſh the liberties of America on a permanent foundation, as it would be to reſtrain a mad bull, by cutting off his tail," added ſuperfluities, and ſuch articles as we could manufacture among us—he might have remarked, that it would be as effectual as to ſaw off his horns, and put him in the yoke, thereby to turn his wickedneſs into eſſential ſervice; and that this uſe might have been made of every act of Parliament, had we been ſatisfied to act on cool defenſive *Principles*, inſtead of raſh and haſty meaſures, and over-acting the true political part." G.

*** The Committee choſen on Saturday, the 18th of June, meet, by Appointment, on Monday next, at Four o' Clock PRECISELY, at the Carpenters Hall; at which Time and Place every Member is earneſtly deſired to give a punctual Attendance.

At a meeting of a reſpectable body of the Freeholders, Inhabitants of the county of Cheſter, on Saturday, the 18th of June, 1774, the following reſolutions were deliberated and unanimouſly agreed on, viz.

1. THAT it is an abſolute right, inherent in every Engliſh ſubject, to have the free uſe, enjoyment and diſpoſal of all his property, either by himſelf or repreſentative, and that no other power on earth can legally diveſt him of it.

2. That we apprehend the act of Parliament for ſhutting up the port of Boſton (until his Majeſty's duties be duly collected, &c.) is highly arbitrary and oppreſſive to the inhabitants of that town, and in its conſequences may endanger the liberties of all the Britiſh colonies in America.

3. That the two bills mentioned in the laſt advices from London to be paſſing in Parliament, one changing the chartered conſtitution of the province of Maſſachuſetts-Bay into a military government, and the other impowering the Governor, or Lieutenant-Governor, to ſend any perſon or perſons to England to be tried for actions committed in that colony, are ſubverſive of every idea of liberty, and ſerves as a prelude to the fate of each chartered Britiſh colony on this continent.

4. That a congreſs of deputies from the ſaid colonies is the moſt probable and proper mode of procuring relief for our ſuffering Brethren, obtaining redreſs and preſerving our natural rights and liberties, and the eſtabliſhing peace and mutual confidence between the mother-country and her colonies on a conſtitutional foundation.

5. That we will concur and join with our Brethren of the city and county of Philadelphia, in deſiring the Speaker of the Hon. Houſe of Repreſentatives of this province, to write to the ſeveral Members of Aſſembly, requeſting them to meet in the city of Philadelphia on any day, not later that the firſt of Auguſt next, to take into their ſerious conſideration our very alarming ſituation, to appoint deputies to attend at a general congreſs for the colonies, at ſuch time and place as ſhall be agreed on.

As the notice of this meeting was but ſhort, it is agreed that a general meeting be fixed on Saturday, the 25th inſtant, at the dwelling houſe of Jacob James, at the ſign of the Turk's Head, in Goſhen, at one o'clock, P. M. in order to chuſe a Committee of Correſpondence, and to reſolve on ſuch other modes or propoſitions as may be moſt likely to attain redreſs from thoſe grievances that the colonies now groan under; at which time and place all thoſe who are entitled to vote for Members of Aſſembly, and wiſh well to their poſterity and American liberty, are requeſted to attend and give their advice in this alarming criſis.

To the FREEMEN of the County of CHESTER.

ON obſerving the patriotic tho' modeſt reſolves, which appeared in the Pennſylvania Packet laſt Monday, and a notice for another meeting of the inhabitants of Cheſter county, on Saturday, the 25th inſtant, in the townſhip of Goſhen, at the ſign of the Turk's Head, at one o'clock, P. M. in order to deliberate and adviſe on ſuch other modes or propoſitions, for the preſervation of our liberties, as might be moſt likely to attain the wiſhed for end, I was induced, altho' an old infirm man, now paſt my grand climacteric, once more to ſtep forth at the generous call of liberty, a bleſſing of ſo ineſtimable a value, and has been regarded at ſo high a rate by our renowned fore-fathers, who, that they might hand it down inviolate to their poſterity, encountered all the horrors of a howling wilderneſs, nouriſhed the fair plant, and had the happineſs to ſee it flouriſh in the diſtant wilds of America.

It is now our indiſpenſible duty to defend its root from the ſword of deſpotiſm, that has lately been drawn by the Britiſh Parliament, in ſhutting up the port of Boſton, taking away the chartered privileges, and for ſending their Patriots to Great-Britain to be tried, contrary to Magna Charta, and every other law and uſuage, which hitherto has been held ſacred----and for what?----For refuſing to acknowledge their power to tax America, without their own conſent, expreſſed by themſelves or repreſentatives.

Their fixed view is to enſlave us. Their prime Miniſter, who ſpeaks the voice of King and Council, calls upon the Houſe, and ſays---Now is our time to ſtand it out---to defy them---to proceed with firmneſs and without fear; to produce a conviction to all America, that we are now in earneſt----and that we will proceed with firmneſs and rigour---until SHE SHALL BE LAID AT OUR FEET. The dreadful words---ALL AMERICA ---are not fixed to one local ſpot, to one particular province, but include each Britiſh colony on this continent. Then rouze yourſelves, my countrymen, call forth all your virtue, and, at a time like this, lay aſide each domeſtic care for one day at leaſt, and let that be devoted to the more important concern for your deareſt liberty. Old as I am (if God permits) I'll meet you at the time and place appointed, to contribute my ſmall mite in defence of that treaſure, which your children look up to you for, and will demand at your hands as their inherent right, purchaſed for them at the expence of ſo much blood and treaſure. They cannot, they will not, accept of it in part, for like a chain, having one link broke, the whole is rendered uſeleſs. So whilſt one law, impoſing a tax (although ſmall) on America, without their conſent, remains in force, we are in a degree of ſlavery. And as my friend Sterne has it, "Diſguiſe thyſelf as thou wilt, ſtill Slavery thou art a bitter draught, and altho' thouſands in all ages have been made to drink of thee, thou art not leſs bitter on that account. It is thou, thrice ſweet and gracious Goddeſs Liberty, whom all in public or in private worſhip---whoſe taſte is grateful, and even will be ſo, till nature herſelf ſhall change----no tint of words can ſpot thy ſnowy mantle, or chymic power turn thy ſceptre into iron---with thee to ſmile upon him as he eats his cruſt, the ſwain is happier than his Monarch, from whoſe court thou art exiled.----Gracious Heaven, grant me but this fair Goddeſs as my companion, and ſhower down thy mitres, if it ſeems good unto thy Divine Providence, upon thoſe heads, who are aching for them."

AN OLD MAN.

Extract of a letter from Fort Pitt, June 12.

"We have great reaſon to be no longer in ſuſpence concerning a war with the Indians, as they have already been guilty of ſeveral maſſacres; on Saturday, the 4th inſt. were killed and ſcalped by them, one Benjamin Spear, his wife, and ſix children, on Duncard-creek; and the Monday following one Henry Wall, within ſight of a fort that is built on Muddy-creek; one Keener, near the ſame place, and one Proctor, near Grave-creek; there was alſo one Campbell, lately from Lancaſter county, killed and ſcalped at Necommer's-town by the Mingoes; you may judge what concern we are in for the traders at the Shawaneſe towns, as we have not heard any thing from them ſince the 24th of May."

His Excellency Governor Wentworth, of New-Hampſhire, was pleaſed, on the 8th inſtant, to diſſolve the General Aſſembly of that province.

Thurſday, the 16th of June, was obſerved throughout the bounds of the Synod of New-York and Philadelphia, as a day of humiliation and prayer, on account of the late invaſion of the liberties of North-America.

By the Halifax Papers, brought by Captain Mullowny, from Nova-Scotia, we find, that two Brigs, from Hull, with 350 Paſſengers; two Brigs from Scarborough, with 242 Paſſengers; and a Brig from New-Caſtle, with 70 Paſſengers, arrived at that Place the latter End of laſt Month.

The Troops lately arrived at Boſton, landed there laſt Monday Se'nnight, and encamped on the Commons.

Captain Reilly, from Glaſgow, arrived at New-York, on the 25th ult. in Lat. 38, ſpoke with Captain Covill, and on the 29th, in Long. 69, with Captain Martin, both from this Port for Liſbon, the latter 7 Days out, all well in both Veſſels.

Captain Robertſon, from Trepani, on the 12th inſtant, in lat. 38, long. 72:30, ſpoke the brig Lovely Laſs, Captain Peters, from this port for Jamaica, 4 days out, all well.

☞ The piece, ſigned, *A Citizen of Philadelphia, and a Freeholder of Pennſylvania*, came to hand too late for this week's Gazette.---We ſhould be glad to ſpeak with the author before it is inſerted.

The ſhip Friendſhip, Captain Jann, is juſt arrived from Scotland, with a number of young healthy Servants, whoſe times are to be diſpoſed of by James Stuart, and Samuel Jackſon, in Front-ſtreet, near the Drawbridge.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *Philadelphia*, INWARD ENTRIES.

Sloop Lively, A. Lowell, from Piſcataqua. Sloop Diſcovery, A. Gale, Sloop Suſanna, J. Chadwick, and Schooner Polly, J. Buck, N. Carolina. Schooner Happy Return, G. Simſon, Georgia. Sloop Robert, C. Metcalf, and Sloop Peggy, J. Watſon, Virginia. Sloop Polly, J. Attwood, Nova-Scotia. Schooner North Iſland, J. Hannah, S. Carolina. Schooner Catherine, J. Huſton, Halifax. Sloop Peace and Plenty, R. Mumford, Rh. Iſland. Schooner Britannia, J. Hanwood, Newberry, N. E. Schooner Priſcilla, W. Wiſe, Maryland. Sloop Peggy and Betſey, D. Ferguſon, New-York. Ship Molly, G. Johnſon, Genoa. Brig Fancy, T. Murdoch, and Brig Mount-Holly, G. Bayley, St. Vincent. Sloop Rebecca, A. Culnan, Antigua. Ship Nancy and Sukey, J. Robertſon, Trepani. Sloop Little Welcome, J. Lambert, Grenades. Brig Nancy, T. Armſtrong, Liſbon. Schooner Martha, A. Toppam, Martinico. Schooner Fanny, W. Allibone, Dominica. Sloop Hopewell, T. Tucker, from St. Martins.

OUTWARDS. Brig Samuel and Charles, T. Welſh, for Barbados. Ship Molly, G. Johnſton, and Ship Nancy, C. Donavon, Liſbon. Sloop Betſey, V. Wightman, Rh. Iſland. Sloop Hope, T. Aſheton, Senegambia. Snow John and William, W. Pillow, Newfoundland. Sloop Adventure, J. Hutchings, N. Providence. Ship Clementina, P. Brown, Cadiz. Ship Belle, T. Jones, Virginia. Sloop Polly, J. Attwood, Halifax.

CLEARED. Brig Cornelia, J. Forſter, Brig Charlotte, P. Parker, Brig Ranger, C. Biddle, Brig Lucy, J. Pyner, and Schooner Felicity, A. Moore, Jamaica. Schooner Three Friends, N. Hinſon, Brig Mercury, J. Trimingham, Ship James and Mary Ann, W. Budden, Barbados. Schooner Betſey, T. Savage, Sloop Robert, C. Metcalf, Sloop Friendſhip, H. Patſull, Sloop Ranger, W. Pigot, Virginia. Schooner Polly, J. Vicary; Brig Induſtry, P. Hodgkinſon, Schooner Peggy, J. Keogh, and Schooner Betſey, R. Alcock, Dominica. Schooner Ambroſe, J. Wooten, Newfoundland. Brig Adrian, J. Duncan, and Schooner Mary, J. Perott, St. Croix. Sloop Betſey and Ann, P. Lightbourn, Tobago. Sloop Jane, R. Burchall, Tortola. Sloop Lively, A. Lowell, Newbury, N. E.

On THURSDAY next, the 23d inſtant, at One o'Clock,

At FOOTMAN and JEYES's

VENDUE-STORE, the corner of Vine and Second-ſtreets,

WILL begin the SALE of a large ASSORTMENT of MERCHANDIZE, ſuitable to the ſeaſon; among which are, plain and ſtriped mantuas, white and black ſattins, ſtriped thread ſattins, brocaded luteſtrings, figured ſarſnets and alamodes, white tabbies, ſtriped mozeens, ſilk handkerchiefs, ſewing ſilks, ſlacks and crewels (ſorted colours) plain and flowered ſilk gauzes, ſilk hoſe, ozenbrigs, Iriſh linens, cotton hollands, printed linens, cottons and calicoes, ſail cloth No. 1, check handkerchiefs, breeches patterns, black and white lace, cambricks and lawns, 6-qr. humhums, India taffaties, ribbons; alſo a quantity of hard ware, ſilver watches, houſhold furniture, wearing-apparel, &c. ‖ 1 W.

A DUTCH GIRL, that has 5 Years and a Half to ſerve, together with a Male Child, two Months old, that will be bound till 30 Years of Age, are to be ſold by ARNEY LIPPINCUT, of Springfield, in Burlington county. The Price will be Twelve Pounds.

TO BE SOLD,

THE Time of an Engliſh Servant BOY, who has about two Years to ſerve. Enquire of JAMES WHITEHEAD. ‡

TO BE SOLD,

A NEGROE MAN, 30 Years of Age, who underſtands Country Buſineſs, and warranted perfectly ſound. Enquire at the Fountain and Three Tons, in Cheſtnut-ſtreet. ¶

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, on Tueſday, the 14th inſt. an indented ſervant girl, named *Mary Shingleton*, about 17 years of age; had on, and took with her, a ſtriped calicoe ſhort gown, a black bonnet, lincey petticoat, white cotton ſtockings, and black calimancoe ſhoes; ſhe alſo took with her a long ſtriped camblet gown, one calicoe ditto, one ſhift, three check aprons, together with two or three pair of mens and womens ſtockings. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid ſervant, ſo that her miſtreſs may have her again, ſhall have Five Shillings reward, paid by

Philadelphia, June 20, 1774. JANE DAVIS. ¶

RUN away, laſt night, from the ſubſcribers, in Lower Penn's Neck, Salem county, Weſt New-Jerſey, the following ſervants, viz. WILLIAM INGLE, an Engliſh lad, about 18 or 19 years of age, about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, a thick well ſet fellow, fair complexion, ſmooth faced, ſtraight black hair; has been in the country four years; had on a reddiſh brown coat, that has been turned, with mohair buttons on the wrong ſide, new ſtriped blue and white homeſpun jacket, without ſleeves, one homeſpun linen ſhirt, one old tow ditto, new tow and linen trowſers, ſhoes and ſtockings, a good felt hat. RICHARD BROWN, about 18 years of age, country-born, 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, a ſlim ſpare lad, dark brown hair, a down look, and ſomething near ſighted; had on, and took with him, a brown half-worn outſide jacket, one pale blue coatee, ſtriped home made trowſers, one fine ſhirt, one homeſpun ditto, ſhoes and ſtockings, and an old beaver hat. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervants, and ſecures them in any goal on the continent, ſo as their maſters may have them again, ſhall have *Four Pounds* reward, or *Forty Shillings* for either, and reaſonable charges, if brought home, paid by ANDREW SINNICKSON, junior, and EZRA FIRTH.

N. B. It is probable they may ſell or change ſome of their clothes. All maſters of veſſels, and others, are forbid to harbour or carry them off. *June* 14, 1774. ‖ 7ſ6.

FOR BRISTOL,

THE SHIP CHALKLEY, *EDWARD SPAIN*, MASTER,

A NEW Cedar and Live Oak Ship, will be well fitted for the Sea, and have good Accommodations for Paſſengers. For Freight or Paſſage, apply to *JAMES* and *DRINKER*, Or ſaid MASTER on board, at their Wharff. JUNE 22.

To be SOLD by way of public VENDUE (the ſale to begin) at 8 o' clock in the morning, on Thurſday, the 30th day of June inſt. at the dwelling-houſe late of JEREMIAH LEAMING, deceaſed, in the county of Cape-May, and province of New-Jerſey,

A LARGE parcel of cattle, horſes, ſheep, hogs, houſhold and kitchen furniture, plantation utenſils, and a variety of other articles, too tedious for an advertiſement; with ſome Negroes, late belonging to the ſaid Jeremiah Leaming; At which time and place attendance will be given, and conditions of ſale made known, by THOMAS LEAMING, junior, Executor, and LYDIA LEAMING, Executrix.

All perſons who have any demands againſt the eſtate, late of JEREMIAH LEAMING, are requeſted to bring them to the ſubſcribers, that they may be adjuſted and paid; and all thoſe who are in any wiſe indebted to ſaid eſtate, to make immediate payment, unto THOMAS LEAMING, junior, Executor, and LYDIA LEAMING, Executrix. ¶

To be SOLD, on moderate Terms,

A RIGHT to One Thousand Acres of LAND, Part of Two Thousand Seven Hundred ACRES, called Timber-Ridge, originally granted by Lord Baltimore to Vincent Low, Esq; situate then in Cæcil County, Maryland, but, by the Line lately settled between that Province and Pennsylvania, falls into New-Castle County, upon Delaware, near the Head of a Creek, called Sassafras, within a few Miles of Witherspoon's Tavern, at the Head of Apoquinimy. Any Person inclining to purchase, may be more particularly informed of the Terms, by enquiring in Third-street, Philadelphia, for SAMUEL PRESTON MOORE.

To be SOLD by public VENDUE, at the London Coffee-house, on the 30th instant, at 7 o' clock in the evening, the following lots and improvements, viz.

No. 1. A LOT, 23 feet 8 inches front by 306 feet deep, situate on the south side of Market-street, above Seventh-street, between the houses of Daniel Rundle and Jacob Graff, there is a convenient and well finished brick building thereon, 15 feet front by 32 feet deep, 2¼ stories high, 2 rooms on a floor, all plaistered; a well, with a new pump in the yard, and the privilege of a 3 feet 3 inches alley into Market-street, jointly with Jacob Graff; an elegant house may be built on this lot, as there is 52 feet left, clear of the buildings and street, for that purpose. £ 125 insurance on the building.

No. 2. An unimproved lot, 21 feet 4 inches front, on Market-street, by 160 feet deep, to a 20 feet alley, with the privilege thereof into Eighth-street; bounded by Benjamin Shoemaker's ground, and the next described lot.

No. 3. Is a lot, 21 feet 4 inches front, by 160 feet deep, from Market-street to the aforesaid 20 feet alley, with the privilege thereof; bounded on the east by the last described lot; there is a brick building on the west side of this lot, 14 feet front by 34 feet deep, and 2¼ stories high, well finished in two tenements; there is a large chimney in the cellar, fit for a bake-house, being built for that purpose, and the oven mouth of the best fire stone worked in the wall, the cellar is well lighted with glass windows, and the walls plaistered. There is £ 125 insured on this house. On the back part of this lot is a new framed stable, about 14 feet square, and two stories high, well finished.

No. 4. A lot, 33 feet 6 inches front, on Eighth-street, and 84 feet 8 inches front along the aforesaid 20 feet alley, with the privilege thereof; on this lot is a large framed carpenter's shop, shed, and smith's shop, all built on the alley front, at such a distance from Eighth-street, as to leave room for houses on that front.

No. 5. Is an unimproved lot, 29 feet 9 inches front, on Eighth-street, by 84 feet 8 inches deep, separated from the last described lot, by a lot of Edmund Physic, Esq; and bounded on the south and east by Benjamin Shoemaker's ground. This lot is very convenient for building stables or carriage-houses, for any persons residing on the lots fronting on Market-street.

All the above described lots are clear of groundrent, and the titles clear and good. Any persons desirous of viewing the premises, or being informed of the title and terms, may apply to JAMES PEARSON, in Second-street, above Arch-street.

ABINGTON MINERAL WATER,

SO useful in Chronic Diseases, situated in the most healthy Part of the Province of Pennsylvania; where good Accommodations, at a moderate Expence, may be had, at the House of WILLIAM FRENCH, and at several other commodious Houses in the Neighbourhood of said Springs.

N. B. Of said FRENCH may be had, Dr. RUSH's Experiments and Observations on the above Mineral Water, with particular Directions in what Diseases, and in what Manner, it should be used. § 5 w.

THIS is to inform Mr. THOMAS CARLILE, who some Time ago lived with Mr. Edmund Maws, in Annapolis, that his Brother WILLIAM died intestate the 9th of January last, in the House of Mr. William Beats, Tullamore, King's County, Ireland, by which the following Profit Rents devolve to the said THOMAS CARLILE, being next Heir, viz.---The Profit Rent of the Freehold of Green Hills, or Killnomanagh, in the County of Dublin, amounting to £ 113 per Annum; also Three Freehold Leases in the Town of Tullamore, two of which are rented at a Profit of £ 31 10 per Annum; the other said WILLIAM CARLILE held in his own Possession, and built thereon a slated House, three Stories high; it could be lett for £ 29 per Annum, with the Land belonging to it.---It is earnestly requested, by the Friends of the said THOMAS CARLILE, that he will immediately return home, and take Possession of the same.---Mr. CARLILE may be informed of some other Matters, by applying to R. M. at Mr. PHILIP MARCHINTON's, Merchant, in Philadelphia.

N. B. An Advertisement to this Purport has been issued from Tullamore, signed ROBERT BEATS, ALLY BOOTH.

TWENTY DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away from the subscriber, living in Concord, Chester county, two servant men, one named MICHAEL FEROL (but may change his name, as he has done before) about 22 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches high, pale complexion, light brown hair, wangles in his walk; had on, when he went away, a blue coat, a half-worn fur hat, striped lincey jacket, the back parts white cloth, coarse and fine white shirts, leather breeches, with silver buttons, tow trowsers, old shoes, with brass buckles; he ran away the 31st of May, at night, and stole a sorrel mare, which was taken up next day, in Coventry township, Chester county.---The other, named JAMES DAY, born near Trenton, in the Jerseys, and brought up near the same place; he is 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, swarthy or brown complexion, brown hair, looks young, 24 or 25 years of age; and, besides his working apparel, he broke a lock and stole a fine shirt, marked I. M. a half-worn faggathy coat, nankeen jacket, new ribbed velvet breeches, of a light colour, ribbed worsted stockings, dark colour (all which apparel is too long for him) a pair of calf-skin shoes, ditto pumps, several silk and other handkerchiefs; he also stole money to the value of 12 or 15l. all but one ticket silver and gold, a black leather pocket-book, the folds double, a pair of silver buttons, and brass knee-buckles. Whoever secures said servants, so that their master may get them again, shall have the above reward, or TEN DOLLARS for either of them, paid by

¶ ROBERT MENDENHALL.

A NEW ORGAN
TO BE SOLD,

CONSISTING of four stops, viz. two deapasons, German flute, and 15th, with a swell; it will suit either a small church or a chamber, and may be seen at JOHN WEBSTER's, Upholder, opposite the Golden Fleece, in Second-street, Philadelphia.

N. B. At the said place all sorts of Upholsterers and Cabinet work is done in the most elegant manner, and on reasonable terms. ¶

WHEREAS we, the subscribers, did, some time past, by an advertisement in the Pennsylvania Gazette, request all persons indebted to the estate of PHILIP THOMAS, late of Vincent township, in the county of Chester, deceased, to make payment by the first day of May last; but, as very little regard has been paid to the said notice (and, there being an absolute necessity for calling in the said debts) we do, therefore, for the last time, request and desire, that all persons indebted to the said estate, either by bond, note, book-accompt, or otherwise, to make payment thereof, on or before the 15th day of August next, as no longer time can reasonably be given.

§ ROBERT RALSTON, } Executors.
June 7, 1774. JONATHAN COATES, }

RUN away from the subscriber, living in Oxford township, Chester county, on the 10th day of June, 1774, a servant girl, named Margaret Fitzgerald, but perhaps she may change it to Thompson, or Gillet, or M'Mullen; she is about 25 years of age, 5 feet 2 inches high, short and thick, a broad face, is about 4 or 5 months gone with child, and talks much about many places in Ireland; had on and took with her, when she went away, a light cotton gown, two lincey petticoats, one pair of old shoes, and a pair of pumps, two coarse shifts, one lincey check apron, and an old silk bonnet, worn in the crown. Whoever takes up said girl, so that her master may get her again, shall be entitled to a reward of Two Shillings and Six-pence, paid by THOMAS MEASE. ¶

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

A NUMBER of WOOD FLATS, whose Masts already are, or easily may be made to strike, so as to pass under a Bridge. Any Person, or Persons, having such Flats, either to sell or hire, are desired to apply for Terms to THOMAS TOWNSEND, near THOMAS PENROSE's Ship-yard, Southwark. *June* 18, 1774. ¶

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, about one o' clock, on Friday, the first day of July next, upon the premises, a plantation, and tract of land, with the appurtenances, situate in Brandywine Hundred, in the county of New-Castle; bounded by lands of William Grubb, John Bird, and others; containing 100 acres; seized and taken in execution, as the estate of Thomas Hall, and to be sold by

New-Castle, June 13, 1774 JOHN THOMPSON, Sheriff.

N. B. £ 250 will be expected at, or in a few days after, the sale, for the remainder of the consideration-money time will be given, if desired by the purchaser. §

New-Castle County, on Delaware, June 13, 1774.

NOW in the goal of this county, a certain *John Phillips*, who confesseth that he is the person who made an escape from the Sub-sheriff of York county, in the province of Pennsylvania, and that was advertised in the Pennsylvania Gazette, No. 2330. And two runaway servants, and one Negroe slave, namely, *John Nichols*, who run away (as he says) from John Miller, near Newtown, on Chester river; he had in his custody, when apprehended, a brown Mare, with a saddle and bridle.---*James Linsey*, who confesses himself to be a servant to Messieurs Snowden and Company, of Prince-George's county, in the province of Maryland. A NEGROE LAD, who calls himself *ISAAC*, and says he belongs to Thomas Welsh, of the county last above named. The masters, or others interested in the prisoners above named, are desired to come, pay charges, and take them away, within six weeks from the above date, otherwise the said prisoners will be sold for their fees, and discharged, by

§ 5 *W.* THOMAS PUSEY, Goaler.

N. B. Also in said goal, *John Welsh*, and *Patrick Morgan*, who confess themselves to be runaway servants, belonging to James Black, of Kent county, Maryland.

Springfield township, Burlington county, Sixth-Month 8, 1774.

WHEREAS JOHN COLVERT obtained a note of hand from me, the subscriber, for SIX POUNDS, dated about the 13th of last month, payable in four weeks after date, which sum he, COLVERT, said he had paid to one John Colebin, on the behalf of a journeyman then at work for me; and as I have since reason to believe his intent was to take that money from me in a fraudulent way, and without any consideration to me whatsoever, to prevent any further trouble, I forewarn all persons from taking an assignment of said note, as I am determined not to pay it, until compelled by a due course of law. AMOS WILLITS, junior. ¶

LOST, on the 27th day of April last, from her parents, a GIRL, 4 years old, called KATY; she is of a pale complexion, has flaxen hair, and remarkable black eyes; she speaks no English; her father, William Ryter, a German, in Upper-Paxton township, in French Jacob's Valley, going a little way from home, left her about 50 perches from his house, and, on his return, within an hour, the child was missing; a great number of the neighbours went immediately in search of her, but nothing could be discovered. Her parents take this method of publishing their distress in the news-papers, in order to implore the kindness and humanity of any person, who might have some knowledge of the fate of the child, to give them information thereof.

WHEREAS in pursuance of an act of General Assembly of the province of Pennsylvania, intituled, An Act for granting the sum of Sixty Thousand Pounds for the King's use, and for striking Fifty-five Thousand Pounds thereof in bills of credit, and to provide a fund for sinking the same, and by three subsequent acts for granting to his Majesty the additional sum of Three Hundred Thousand Pounds, the following tracts of located and unimproved lands have been duly rated and valued by the Assessors for the county of Lancaster, the property of the persons herein after named; and whereas the owners of said tracts of land have neglected to pay the Collectors of the different townships the several undermentioned sums, which, according to the proportion thereof for several years past, for said tax, by the acts imposed: We, the Commissioners of the county of Lancaster aforesaid, in pursuance of said acts, do give notice to all persons that may have purchased any of the following recited tracts of land since the time of survey, as well as the first owners of said lands, that on the 15th day of September next, at the house of Christopher Reigart, in the Borough of Lancaster, will be exposed to sale by public vendue, the following tracts of located unimproved lands, or such part as will be sufficient to answer the said tax, and all charges accruing by reason of the non-payment thereof, to the highest bidder. The sale to begin at ten o' clock in the forenoon, and continue from day to day until all are sold. Given under our hands, at Lancaster, the 19th day of May, Anno Domini 1774. THOMAS CLARK, SAMUEL BEAR, and ALEXANDER MARTIN, Commissioners.

Thomas M'Kee, 200 acres of land, in Upper-Paxton township, rated at 15*l.* John Miller, 200 acres, in ditto, 15*l.* John Myer, 100 acres, in ditto, 15*l.* John Sippet, 150 acres, in ditto, *l.* 1 2 6; Jacob Shearman, 100 acres, in ditto, 15*l.* George Riddle, 100 acres, in ditto, 15*l.* William Stewart, 300 acres, in ditto, *l.* 1 2 6; Benjamin Speaker, 600 acres, in ditto, 4*l.* 10*s.* Henry Young, 75 acres, in Drumore township, 5*s.* 7*d.* George Stephenson, 100 acres, in Derry township, *l.* 1 2 6. Christian Hershe, 200 acres, in Upper-Paxton township, 1*l.* 10*s.* Isaac and John Long, 150 acres, in ditto, 11*l.* 3*d.* Simon Snyder, 200 acres, in ditto, 15*l.* Henry Heans, 500 acres, *l.* 1 17 6; William Peters, 600 acres, in ditto, 2*l.* 5*s.* John Clark, 200 acres, in ditto, 15*l.* Bartram Galbrath, 400 acres, in ditto, *l.* 3 7 6; John Snock, 150 acres, in ditto, 11*l.* 3*d.* Richard Peters, 200 acres, in ditto. 15*l.* David Etting, 150 acres, in ditto, 11*l.* 3*d.* Abraham Rigg, 600 acres, in ditto, *l.* 5 12 6; Jacob Weaver, 150 acres, in ditto, 11*l.* 3*d.* Michael Miller, 200 acres, in ditto, 15*l.* Dennis Dougherty, 100 acres, in ditto, 15*l.* Ephraim Moore, 170 acres, in ditto, 13*l.* 6*d.* John Little, 150 acres, in ditto, 11*l.* 3*d.* Ludwick Brand, 200 acres, in ditto, 15*l.* Samuel Scott, 400 acres, in ditto, 30*l.* Andrew Boggs, 200 acres, in ditto, 15*l.* Elijah Wickersham, 100 acres, in ditto, 7*l.* 6*d.* James Tilghman, 600 acres, in ditto, 45*l.* Frederick Pickel, 100 acres, in ditto, 7*l.* 6*d.* John Ludwick, 300 acres, in ditto, 22*l.* 6*d.* Reuben Haines, 4200 acres, in ditto, 15*l.* 15*l.* Albright Swinfort, 600 acres, in ditto, 2*l.* 5*s.* John Kline, 1300 acres, in ditto, *l.* 4 17 6; George Fry, 300 acres, in ditto, 22*l.* 6*d.* Patrick Work, 200 acres, in ditto, 15*l.* Ludwick Vallentine, 200 acres, in ditto, 15*l.* John Walter, 100 acres, in ditto, 7*l.* 6*d.* Caleb Way, 300 acres, in ditto, 22*l.* 6*d.*

TWO DOLLARS Reward.

STRAYED or STOLEN, on the 4th of June, 1774, from the subscriber, living in Uwchland township, Chester county, a lightish BAY MARE, 13 hands high, 7 or 8 Years old, marked the under side of her near ear, with a half-penny, a small star in the forehead, and both hind feet white, paces, trots, and carries well. Whoever takes up and secures said mare and thief, if stolen, shall receive Forty Shillings, or Fifteen Shillings for the mare only, and all reasonable charges, paid by ISAAC GREEN, junior. ¶

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, in Upper-Merrion township, Philadelphia county, the 8th day of June, 1774, a large red MILCH COW, branded on both of her horns, and ear-marked. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

¶ JAMES BRINLEY.

TANTON FORGE.

To be SOLD by PUBLIC VENDUE, on the first day of July next, at six o' clock in the evening, at the London Coffee-house,

THE FORGE, called TANTON, situate in Burlington county, West New-Jersey, within ten miles of a furnace, seven miles from a good landing, on Ancocus-creek, and 17 miles from Philadelphia. The forge, coal-house, and other buildings are in good repair, and the stream of water plentiful. The tract of land, which will be sold with it, contains about 1500 acres, most of which is pretty well timbered, about 300 acres cleared, and some meadow. Any person inclining to purchase, by applying to Charles Read, he will shew the premises.

DANIEL ELLIS, CHARLES READ, THOMAS FISHER.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias to me directed, on the 25th day of June instant, at two o' clock in the afternoon, will be exposed to sale, by public vendue, on the premises, a certain messuage or tenement, and lot of ground, situate in the town of Chichester, in the county of Chester, containing 40 feet in front, and 200 feet in depth; bounded by the market-place, and by lands formerly of Thomas Clayton: And also a certain piece or parcel of upland and meadow ground, adjoining Marcus-creek, and land of John Smith and Mordecai Cloud, containing 3 acres and 84 perches; late the estate of Samuel Raine, seized and taken in execution by

Chester, June 4, 1774. HENRY HAYES, Sheriff.

THE Creditors of JOSHUA TUCKER, late of Chester County, are desired to meet (the Auditors appointed by Court) at the House of William Jones, in the Township of Birmingham, in the said County, on the 27th of June next, at Nine o' Clock in the Morning, to receive their Dividend of the said Tucker's Estate, &c. ROBERT MENDENHALL, JOSEPH PIERCE, GEORGE BRINTON, Auditors. ¶

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be sold by public vendue, on Wednesday, the 20th day of July next, in the town of Carlisle, in Cumberland county, a certain lot or piece of ground, with a stone house, kitchen, and square log stable thereon, situate in the said town. Also a plantation or tract of patented land, situate, lying and being in Middletown township, near said town of Carlisle, containing 244 acres, with the usual allowance of 6 per cent. for roads. Also a certain other plantation or tract of land, situate and being in the same township, adjoining the abovementioned tract of land; bounded by lands of Robert Callendar, Jonathan Holmes, and others, containing 176 acres and 116 perches, with allowance, &c. One other tract or parcel of land, adjoining the last mentioned tract, containing 63 acres, and the usual allowance; which said last mentioned two tracts or parcels of land were granted and conveyed to William Trent, by James Stackpole, and Margaret his wife, by their indenture, bearing date October 12, 1767. And also one other piece or parcel of land, adjoining the abovementioned tracts of land; bounded by lands of Jonathan Holmes, Matthew Miller, and others, containing 243 acres and 66 perches, and allowance, surveyed by virtue of a warrant, bearing date December 23, 1765. Which said lands, and premises, are seized and taken in execution, as the estate of William Trent, Esq; by EPHRAIM BLAIN, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, May 30, 1774.

TWENTY DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away, last night, from the subscriber, two Dutch servants, the one a lusty woman, named *Joanna Vanderseen*, much pitted with the small-pox, has a sour down look, the middle finger of her right hand has the end mashed off; had on, when she went away, an India calicoe gown, blue and white striped lincey petticoat, black Persian bonnet and good shoes; she took with her two striped short gowns, two white aprons, and other clothes that cannot be described; she has a constant bad cough attends her. The other a lad, named *John Valentine Kimberger*, between 18 and 19 years of age, a clever smart looking boy, has light brown coloured hair, is a little pitted with the small-pox, and when spoke to pretty quick seems to be frightened; had on a small wool hat, with a button, a light coloured fustian frock coat, a brown cotton velvet jacket, coarse white shirt and trowsers, and good new shoes; took with him a pair of light coloured knit breeches, a good white shirt, and several coarse old ones, and a dimity jacket. Neither of the above servants speak good English. Whoever takes up and secures the said servants, so that their master may have them again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by DAVIS BEVAN.

TO BE SOLD,

THE dwelling-house of the late BALTIS RASOR, deceased, situate on the main street of Germantown, with about 33 acres of LAND adjoining, seven acres of which is extraordinary meadow ground, well watered; the house is built of stone, two stories high, four rooms on a floor, and well finished, two kitchens, and an excellent spring and spring-house adjoining; there are on the premises a convenient tan-yard, bark and mill-houses, currying shop, &c.---Also a good stone barn and stables, and a young bearing orchard, of good fruit. Any persons inclining to purchase, may know the terms, by applying to CATHARINE RASOR, Executrix, on the premises, or to WILLIAM COLLADAY, Executor, in Vine-street, Philadelphia.

All persons indebted to the estate of the deceased, by bond, bill, note, or book-debt, are once more requested to discharge the same; and those who have any just demands against the said estate, are requested to furnish their accounts to the above named subscribers, that they may be adjusted.

A quantity of choice VINEGAR to be sold, by the barrel, by WILLIAM COLLADAY. *T.h.s.t.f.*

CHOICE SHAD,

In Barrels and Half Barrels, cured in the best Manner for Family Use, and excellent HERRINGS,
TO BE SOLD, BY
WILLIAM MILNOR, in Water-street,
two Doors above the Old Ferry-house, Philadelphia. ¶

HERRINGS AND SHAD,

by the Half Barrel, Barrel, or Quantity. Also,
BAR-IRON, TAR, and such other GOODS as he usually kept,
TO BE SOLD, on STAMPER's Wharff, by
LEVI HOLLINGSWORTH.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the *Market*.

SUPPLEMENT to the PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE. No. 2374

SUBSTANCE of the DEBATES in the House of Commons, on the Bill for the impartial administration of justice, in the cases of persons questioned for any acts done by them in the execution of the laws, or for the suppression of riots and tumults, in the province of the Massachusetts-Bay, in New-England.

House of Commons, April 15.

AFTER the American papers were read, Lord North arose, and said he meant now to propose a third bill, which he hoped would effectually secure the province of Massachusetts-Bay from future disturbances;—I would not, says his Lordship, wish to see the least doubt or imperfection remain in this plan, which we have adopted: If there does, the consequence may be, that it may produce bloodshed. That the whole plan be clear and decisive, that every part of it may be properly supported; and I trust that such a measure as this, which we have now taken, will shew to that country, that this nation is roused to defend their rights, and protect the security of peace in its colonies, and when roused, that the measures which they take are not cruel nor vindictive, but necessary and efficacious. Temporary distress requires temporary relief; I shall therefore only propose this bill for the limited time of three or four years. We must consider that every thing we have is at stake, and the question is very shortly this, Whether they shall continue the subjects of Great-Britain or not? This I propose as the last measure that Parliament will take; after which it requires that his Majesty's servants shall be vigilant in the execution of their duty, and keep a watchful eye over every encroachment against the power we shall now pass, and not suffer the least degree of disobedience to our measures to take place in that country. Such a watchful and careful eye to prevent the first rise of disobedience, may be sure to be preventive of future consequential mischiefs. The usual and customary relief of troops that is ordered for that country, is ordered in the first place to Boston, four regiments being the usual relief, Governor Hutchinson comes home, and his Majesty has appointed General Gage as Commander and Governor in Chief; a man whose great abilities, and extensive knowledge of that country, will give him superior advantage, and his occasional residence there will prevent him from shewing any impolitic partiality to the Americans, and thereby enforce a due observance to those measures which we have taken, and shall send out. There is one thing I much wish, which is the punishment of those individuals, who have been the ringleaders and forerunners of those mischiefs. Our attention will be continually active in that point. A prosecution has been already ordered against them by his Majesty's servants, but I cannot promise myself any very good effect, until this law shall have reached that province. His Lordship said, with permission, I will make the motion, " That the Chairman be directed to move for leave to bring in a bill for the impartial administration of justice, in the cases of persons questioned for any acts done by them in the execution of the laws, or for the suppression of riots and tumults, in the province of Massachusetts-Bay, in New-England.

Col. Barre. If the noble Lord has addressed this House with that tremor, care, and vigilance, I am not, Sir, without my feelings upon this most important business; I have hitherto adhered to that line of justice; but on the first blush, there occurred to me through the whole of our proceedings several difficulties. I was willing to chastise the Bostonians, but at the same time to do it not with rigour nor injustice; but this is the most singular and extraordinary proposition I ever heard of; and I have not the least doubt of its imperfections, because I see it pregnant with every mischief to this country. I am glad to find that government, for once, comes assisted with those great abilities, and the aids of those lawyers, which are to bring about all perfection; but I am at the same time apt to augur, however great the abilities of those long-robed gentlemen may be, that the present plan before us will not turn out so fruitful of justice, and square itself with the line of constitution, as those gentlemen may apprehend. The proposition upon which this measure is to be effectual, I find, is to give security to the military, and to make them become part of the constitutional power. However fond I may have been of the profession, and however much I regard the persons who now compose it, yet I cannot think they should ever be employed, upon any occasion, to secure the due execution of justice. It is a paltry service they go upon; contending with their fellow-subjects; the soldier can acquire no great credit in such a contest, he may lose a great deal; and tremble much at any thing that tends to give them that power and security, which, I am sure, at all times will not be prudently exercised; and that is not the true constitution of this Country. You have no one precedent to favour this proposition, but you have one directly in your teeth, where a fair and impartial trial was had; I mean the case of Captain Preston. The party under his command fired against the people, without the orders of any civil Magistrate. What was his behaviour when in prison? did he not give thanks for that lenity and mild treatment with which he had been used, and afterwards he was tried and acquited by those very juries which you condemn, and want to destroy? Tell me of one instance, as a precedent, where unfair trials have been had; and to shew the impartial idea the people had of justice, the trial of Captain Preston was not had till six months after the offence, in order to let the violence and heat of the town wear off. This country, I am sorry to say it, has been continually goading and teazing America for these ten years past. I am afraid you will, by those acts of violence, drive them to rebellion. The noble Lord says, this bill is to try the criminal in any other colony, or even in England, and the expences to be paid. Are you sure, says he, that the colony of Connecticut will do them more justice, or would you wish to have them tried by the smugglers of Rhode-Island? The Governor, I find, is by this bill to decide upon the temper of the different people of the various provinces. Think you not that many of them, whom he shall not judge so favourable of as justice requires, will not be clamorous against him, and colony after colony will raise the whole into a flame? Your Governor will be at eternal war with your colonies, and your colonies never satisfied with his administration. These acts you will bring about by this bill. It is my opinion, Sir, you cannot get justice done in that country, without you use proper and sensible means to bring over to you the interest of the chief people, and the good opinion of those of knowledge and abilities there. You are continually harrassing and beating into their ears the word rebellion, till at last you will find nothing but real rebellion in it. I will resist, Sir, any improper power given to the military, either in this or any other country; and the reason I have been always a constant supporter of the militia is, because I think it a check and controul upon the military. I have long served in America. Prejudices, no doubt, are among the military, and they are too apt to make the improper distinction between themselves and the militia, which breeds and foments nothing but jealousies and disturbances. I have seen as good a regiment of militia as ever I saw of regulars; but there is certainly a difference in the opinion of those troops who have seen service, and those who have not; the former think themselves superior. You have sent General Gage, who is a man of great abilities, to quell the disturbances in that country, which I am sure he never will do, unless, at the same time that you give him the sword in one hand, you give him the olive branch in the other; and I think you will gain more by the olive branch being properly used, according to the temper of those people, than you will by striking a severe blow with the sword; and therefore I give my hearty *negative* to this present measure.

Solicitor General.—It is now no longer a question of expediency; it is a question of necessity; *and it will be found necessary, at all events, to break into their charters*, if you mean to produce that subordination which you are seeking; but I hope, and firmly wish, that even the *idea* of your authority being known to them, will at once prevent the exertion of it. I agree with the honourable gentleman that the olive branch ought to go in one hand, but the sword should be carried in the other. Peace will be established upon proper principles, when there is a power to enforce it; and your authority once established, I would then drop the point of the sword, and make use of the olive branch as far and as much as possible.

Gov. Pownal rose to give the House an account of the mode in which juries were chosen in America. The House at first did not much attend, but his great and extensive knowledge of American affairs, soon drew that attention to what he said, which his abilities so justly deserved.—

Mr. Dowdeswell.—I rejoice that Governor Hutchinson is removed, because he has not acted as he ought to do, either to this country or America.

Lord North.—I rise once more to wipe off the asperion that has been thrown upon Governor Hutchinson, and I was much surprized to find, that it was the sentiment of even one gentleman in this House, that the removal of Governor Hutchinson was considered as part of the merit of this measure. I do not know a man who has a greater share of merit; nor did I ever hear any charge brought against him. He was shamefully abandoned in the execution of his duty by those, who ought to have supported him. Governor Hutchinson had before this affair desired and obtained leave to come home. A ship is now arrived at Bristol, in which he had taken his passage; but as the government of the province, in these disturbed times, would have fallen into the hands of the Council in his absence, in case of the death of the Lieut. Governor, who was then very ill, he chose rather to adhere to his duty, and stay in that country to endeavour to quiet those alarming disturbances. This surely, Sir, was acting the part of a faithful servant to the Crown. I would only tell the House, that Governor Hutchinson is not recalled home upon account of any misconduct, and that he is not here at present is certainly a mark of his duty, and deserves the thanks of this Assembly.

General Conway was not totally against the bill, but wished that tender conciliating measures might be adopted; and said, although the noble Lord had given notice of his intentions, he was still far from being sufficiently prepared to decide with certainty upon a question of so much delicacy, and so great a magnitude, and concluded by hoping that further time would be given.

The question was then put, and leave was given to bring in a bill without a division.

House of Commons, April 21.

The House sat for near half an hour without any business before them, when Lord North came, and presented to the Speaker several extracts of letters, &c. and the third Boston bill, " For the impartial administration of " justice, in the cases of persons questioned for any acts " done by them in the execution of the laws, or for the " suppression of riots and tumults, in the province of " Massachusetts-Bay, in New-England."

The Bill was read a first time; upon which Mr. *Sawbridge* arose, saying, " Sir, I am astonished at the noble Lord's proceeding, in bringing in a bill of the utmost consequence, at a time when there is so thin a House. [There was only forty-one Members.] It is an improper time; it is taking us by surprize; it is cowardly. But, Sir, I should think myself highly unworthy a seat in this Assembly, was I to suffer so pernicious a bill to pass in any stage, without giving my hearty negative to it. I will oppose it every time I have an opportunity, although I do not imagine I shall be much attended to. This is a bill, Sir, of such a ridiculous and cruel nature, that I am really astonished how any person could think of making it. Does the noble Lord think that a man, who chances to see a person murdered in America, will come over here as an evidence against the aggressor? Does the noble Lord think that any American would hazard a trial here, or that he should expect to have justice done him, if he was to come over? Then, Sir, a person would be brought over here to be tried, and you would have evidences only on one side; but I imagine, if those evidences should not be sufficient, evidence here, who never saw the transaction, would be procured, and the criminal acquitted. I plainly foresee the dangerous consequences of this bill; IT IS MEANT TO ENSLAVE AMERICA, and the same Minister, who means to enslave them, would, if he had it in his power, enslave England; it is his aim, and what he wishes to do; but I sincerely hope the Americans will not admit of the execution of these destructive bills, but nobly refuse them; if they do not, they are the most abject slaves that ever the earth produced, and nothing that the Minister can do is base enough for them.

Lord North.—Sir, I think myself called upon to vindicate my conduct for bringing in the bill at so thin a house. Sir, Was I to know there would be but few Members attend? I did as I promised I would do, which was to bring in a bill as soon as it was ready; it was but just finished when I brought it, and I little expected to have any debate upon it in this stage: I thought, Sir, the debate would be upon the second reading; it usually is so; and I sincerely hope, when this bill is read a second time, that we shall have a very full House, and let every gentleman give his opinion upon it. I wish to have it thoroughly discussed, and if it should be found to be a bad bill, in God's name throw it out; but if found otherwise you cannot be too unanimous in assenting to it; the more unanimity there is, the stronger effect it will have. As to its being meant to enslave America, I deny it, I have no such intention; it is an unpleasant, but necessary step, to bring them to a sense of their duty; that assertion has much the same truth in it as what has been before said, that the Americans had seen their error, and were willing to satisfy the India Company. Sir, there is a ship arrived, I think her name is the Fortune, Captain Gorham; she arrived in Boston harbour the latter end of February, or beginning of March 1774, I cannot say which; she was loaded with tea; the inhabitants came immediately and unloaded her, and emptied the contents of her cargo into the sea. Is this, Sir, seeing their error? Is this, Sir, reforming? Is this making restitution to the India Company? Surely no gentleman will, after this, urge any in their defence. The honorable gentleman has said this bill is a pernicious one; I trust, when gentlemen come to consider it, they will see it is quite otherwise.

Sir Thomas Frankland arose only to acquaint the House, that he, yesterday afternoon, after the House broke up, was shewn a letter, which a friend of his received from Boston, dated March 1774, which mentioned the tea being destroyed, which was the cargo of Captain Gorham, as the noble Lord had mentioned.

Mr. Byng.—Sir, I cannot help rising to oppose this bill. I agree with my worthy friend, that it is a most pernicious bill, and I fear made with no good intention. I really am surprised at the noble Lord, who said, his wish was to make their laws in America as near as possible to our own. Is this bill any thing like it? No, it is quite the reverse; dragging people from one country to another to give evidence, is such a proposition I never heard before, nor could have thought of; but, Sir, every person must know and will allow, that the noble Lord finds his other two bills are so defective and dangerous, that no person will venture to put them into execution; he is therefore obliged to have recourse to a third, to indemnify such persons as shall be concerned in executing his destructive project. I shall oppose this bill every time I have an opportunity, and I trust every lover of his country will do the same.

He further said, that whatever professions of candour were thrown out, he should trust to them with great caution; that for his part these attacks made abroad, seemed to be intended to prepare mens minds for measures of a similar nature to be enforced at home; and that the conduct and complexion of public measures in general, wore the appearance of a systematic design of enslaving the people, as well in Great-Britain as the colonies.

Lord Beauchamp.—I really am surprised, Sir, to hear an honourable gentleman say, that every person must know that the two former bills are defective. Sir, I will venture to say the fact is otherwise; every person must allow they are necessary for the preservation of peace, and restoring the Americans to a sense of their duty. Does the hon. gentleman think the soldiery at Boston will act without they are indemnified? No; they could not. No person would execute the laws half so well, was this bill not to pass. I think it a necessary bill; it will make their trials by Juries like ours, which are so much approved of, and I shall give my hearty affirmative to it.

Mr. Sawbridge.—Sir, I rise to explain to the noble Lord why I think it a pernicious bill. I am certain that however willing I might be to bring an offender to justice, was I to see murder committed in London, my love of justice might induce me to go to any part of the country to appear as an evidence; but I assure the noble Lord I would not go over to America on any account, not for any mandate he could issue; and I believe that noble Lord will allow, that not any sum would induce him to go over now; therefore we have the same right to imagine that people in America will not come over here. I make no doubt but government will take care to bring over evidence in support of their side, but they will not trouble themselves with evidence on the contrary; therefore all your trials will be *ex parte*, and nothing but a mockery of justice. I do not mention this as an advocate for America, but as an Englishman.

The question was then put, that this bill be read a second time on Monday next.

Mr. Sawbridge desired to know of the noble Lord, if he had any objections to having it printed.

Lord North answered, No.

Mr. Sawbridge then said, Monday would be too soon for the second reading, there would not be time to print it by that day.

The question was again put, and carried without division.

House of Commons, April 22.

Orders were given to clear the gallery, and to enforce them the more expeditiously the Serjeant at Arms attended himself. At four o'clock the order for the second reading of the bill for regulating the government of Massachusett's-Bay came on, which produced a warm debate that continued till almost seven o'clock; and a motion being made for committing the said bill, it passed in the affirmative without a division. The principal speakers were Mr. Welbore Ellis, Sir George Saville, Lord North, Gen. Conway, Mr. Jenkinson, Gov. Johnstone, Mr. Harris, Sir George Young, Mr. Ward, Gov. Pownal, Mr. Rigby, Mr. C. Fox, and Sir G. Elliot.

On the 24th of this instant June will be exposed to SALE, by public VENDUE, at the London Coffee-house, at six o' clock in the evening,

A TRACT of LAND, situate near the Great Swamp, in Bucks county, about four miles from Trumbawer's Tavern, containing about 1000 acres; there are on the said tract eleven tenements, and about 650 acres of cleared land, of which 250 are already made into good meadow, and as much more may be made at an easy expence. Tohiccon creek running through the body of the tract. At the same time and place will be sold, a TRACT of LAND, situate in Blockley township, in the county of Philadelphia, about 5 miles from the city, the soil whereof is extremely good, and the whole of it is well timbered; there is a good stream of water in the said tract, which makes it very convenient for meadows, and the Haverford road runs through it. The conditions of sale will be made known, at the time and place aforesaid, and an indisputable title given to the purchasers. ¶

To be SOLD by Way of public VENDUE, at the London Coffee-house, on Wednesday, the 22d of this instant June, at Seven o' Clock in the Evening,

A LOT of GROUND, and four Tenements thereon, situate in Water-street, between Arch and Race-streets, in the City of Philadelphia, the Whole containing in Front, on Water-street, 57 Feet, and in Depth 19 Feet 7 Inches, into the Bank, towards Front-street. An indisputable Title will be given to the Purchasers.

TO BE SOLD,

A HEARTY healthy NEGROE BOY, about ten Years old, has had the Small-pox and Measles. Enquire of WILLIAM COATS, senior, in Cable-Lane. ¶

A List of the Prizes drawn in the FIRST CLASS of the VINEYARD LOTTERY.

N.B. *Those Numbers that have no Sums opposite to them, are Prizes of* One Dollar *and an* Half *each, and the rest are computed in* Dollars.

No.	P.	No.	P.	No.	P.	No.	P.	No.	P.	No.	P.
1		714	3	1402	6	1842		2384		3166	
3		15	3	4		43		94		68	3
10		31	3	12		49		95		76	
16		40		14	3	52		2410		81	
27	3	54		15	10	53	3	27		84	
45	3	61		18		56		30	3	3210	
52		63		21		64		31		60	
72		82		22		79	10	44		66	
89		94	3	34		82		62	10	69	
142		817	10	36		86		71	20	71	
44		65		37	3	99		72		94	3
53	3	73		39		1900	3	86		96	
63		901		41		1	3	91		3332	3
67	6	4		44		7	150	2513		34	
86		6		46		11		18		51	
92		10		54		20	3	20		65	3
96		13		56		28		24		74	3
200		27		73		29	3	28	3	77	3
2		48	3	96		33	3	38		91	
8		65		1503	30	34		42		3405	
16		74	3	8	6	36	10	58		7	3
19		82	3	12		42	3	60		12	
21	3	91	3	13		43		62		13	3
22		93		17		46		71		34	3
24	6	96		22		51		78		54	
25		97	3	25		57		81		55	
28		98	6	36		59		86		62	
30	3	1002		40		66		96	3	64	
47	3	3		42		78		2614		83	30
55		9	3	45		84		14		92	
58		15		50		91		18		93	
67		17		51		2024		31	6	97	
68	3	24		57	250	19		57		3503	
75	6	28		63		24		63	6	10	
87		35		71		27		74		12	
92		37	3	77		28		75		16	3
98		50	6	78		30	3	85		24	
321	100	55	30	85	3	31		90		35	
25	3	56		91	3	37		95	10	42	
28	3	61	3	92	3	52	3	2717		81	3
48		73		1603		56		31	6	85	6
51		75		4	20	72		39		89	
58		76		8		78	3	42		91	
69	3	78	3	9	3	87	3	58		93	
72		80	3	16		89		66	3	3610	
75		85		23		2111		68		45	
96		90		24		12	6	79		46	
97	3	93		31	3	22	6	95		51	3
412	100	97		32		32	3	2821		68	
17	3	1109		34		34	3	30		70	3
26		11		37	3	43		35		92	
68		16		50		47		37		98	
69		17		56	10	56		51		3701	
89		30		61		72		52		7	
96		44	50	63		77		60		9	
99		51		64		80		67		15	20
507	3	53	3	75		81		70		21	3
11		61		79		84		85		32	3
29		70		82		98		96		36	
47	3	81	6	98		99		99		38	
49	3	82	3	1704		2213		2917		55	
58		91		6		21		32	3	56	
64	3	1256		17		35		61	3	61	
65		70		27	3	49		65		3822	3
83		71		32		64		80		34	
85	3	73	3	33	3	69		83		40	3
91	50	77		34		71		95		54	
96		82	3	43	20	84		3017		56	
610		92		49		88		47	3	71	
13		1309		50		2300		51		72	
27	3	11		56		15		54		75	3
18	3	21		59		17		67	20	76	3
24		39	3	60		21		81		3910	3
41		43		72		23		89	3	34	
56	400	45		88		28	3	96	6	37	3
59		48	3	93	3	33		3104		39	
65		57	30	18	1	34		29		80	
66		67		7		35		35		83	
73		73		13		47	50	39		99	
89	3	81		18	3	52	3	40		4000	
96		85		20	3	55	3	45			
700		88		25	10	57		49			
1		91		24		60		60			
9	3	98		38	3	79		62			

I certify the above to be a just and true List of Prizes.

JAMES HUME, Clerk of the Check.

JOSEPH SAUNDERS,

At his STORE, in Chestnut-street, between Front and Second-streets, HATH FOR SALE,

A FEW GOODS, of a neat Quality, consisting of printed Cottons and Calicoes, flaxen Ozenbrigs, Linen and Cotton Checks and Stripes, Bed Furniture, Mantuas, Durants, Tammies, striped and plain Cambletts, Dorseteens, Wool Cards, Brass Candlesticks, black Jacks, and neat flowered Tin Quart Mugs, Writing Paper; Pepper, Allspice; Rice, by the Cask, or lesser Quantity; French Indigo, Brazeletto and Logwood, &c. &c.

N.B. He also keeps an INSURANCE-OFFICE for Shipping, as usual.

Philadelphia, June 3, 1774.

THE subscriber takes this method to inform the public in general, and his friends in particular, that he has taken the house, at the corner of Second and Lombard-streets (opposite to the New-market) where Mr. Samuel Chesnut formerly lived, known by the Sign of the Pennsylvania Farmer, and has provided himself with a stock of good liquors, bedding, stabling, hay and oats, also a yard for the reception of market-horses and waggons. As business from the lower counties, both of Pennsylvania and the Jerseys, chiefly center at the lower parts of the city, and as there are few or no Inns for the entertainment of travellers, to the southward of Chestnut-street, it must be inconvenient for those, whose business calls them to the lower parts of the city, to be so far from their lodgings, for which reason he hopes for the public's favour, and in return they may depend on civil usage, and good entertainment, from their very humble servant, JOSEPH PRICE. ¶

N. B. A quantity of Wool-combs, to be sold very low, likewise Horses and Chairs to be lett, by said PRICE.

Fairfax County, Virginia, May 16, 1774.

IN the Month of March last, the Subscriber sent out a Number of Carpenters, and Labourers, to build Houses, and clear and enclose Fields on his patented Lands on the Ohio, intending to divide the several Tracts which he there holds, into convenient sized tenements, and give Leases thereof for Lives, or a Term of Years, renewable for ever, under certain conditions, which may be known either of him or Mr. VALENTINE CRAWFORD, who is now on the Land. The Situation and Quality of those Lands having been thoroughly described in a former Advertisement, it is unnecessary to enlarge upon them here; suffice it generally to observe, that these are no better in that country, and that the Whole of them lie upon the Banks, either of the Ohio, or Great Kanhaway, and capable of receiving the highest Improvement. GEORGE WASHINGTON. 8W.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of BENJAMIN FORD, late of Brandywine Hundred and County of New-Castle, deceased, are desired, without further Notice, to come immediately and discharge the same; and all those who have any just Debts against the said Estate, are desired to be speedy in bringing in their Accounts, properly proved, in order to have them adjusted and paid, by THOMAS PERKINS, and THOMAS BARR, Executors. *June 8, 1774.* ¶

Concord, Chester County, June 1, 1774.

RUN away, last night, from the subscriber, a servant man, named MICHAEL FEROL, about 5 feet 10 inches high, of a pale complexion, dark hair, stoop shouldered, and somewhat knock-kneed, appears to be about 21 years of age, and is a sly, artful lying fellow; had on, and took with him, coarse and fine white shirts, a blue coat, striped lincey jacket, the back parts of white cloth, leather breeches, half-worn shoes, with brass buckles, and a half-worn fur hat: He also took a sorrel Mare, between 13 and 14 hands high, a natural pacer, and canuet trot, low of carriage, shod before; with an old hunting saddle, and good snaffle bridle. Whoever secures said servant and mare, so as the owner may have them again, shall have *Three Pounds* reward, if taken in this province, or *Two Pounds*, if in any other province, or *Twenty Shillings* for the mare only, and reasonable charges, if brought home, paid by ¶ ROBERT MENDENHALL.

TO BE SOLD,

THE Time of a Servant GIRL, who has near six Years to serve, this Country born; she is healthy, has had the Small-pox and Measles, and is sold for Want of suitable Employment in the Family she lives in. The Owner would choose to get a good Place in the Country for her. For further Particulars, enquire of the PRINTERS hereof. ¶

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, living in Roxborough township, Philadelphia county, the 27th day of May last, three COWS, two are black, with several white marks, and the other is a brindle. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take them away. † MICHAEL BERNDOLLER.

To be sold by CHRISTIAN DERICK,

A GOOD brick messuage or tenement, three stories high, with a good two story kitchen, situate on the west side of Front-street continued; the lot is 103 feet deep, by 20 feet front; subject to a groundrent of Forty Shillings sterling; there is a pump of good water near the house door; a lot adjoining, on the south side of the above lot, 20 feet front, by 88 feet deep, with a good stable thereon; groundrent Five Pounds sterling, per annum; it is now in the tenure or occupation of Mr. John Duffy, Tavern-keeper; it has been a noted Tavern for many years. For terms of sale, enquire of ADAM ERWIN, Distiller, near the premises, or of the above named CHRISTIAN DERICK, in Passyunk township. ¶

TWO POUNDS Reward.

RUN away from the subscriber, living in Carnarvon township, Lancaster county, on the 29th of May last, an Irish servant man, named *JOHN HENRY*, about 30 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, brown hair, walks slow and stooping, speaks a little with the brogue, has a stoppage in his speech, and is hard of hearing; had on, when he went away, an old brown coat much torn, old linen shirt and trowsers, and an old wool jacket, manufactured like unto a hat, and flowered, old shoes. Whoever takes up said servant, and secures him in any of his Majesty's goals, so that his master may have him again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by CROMWELL M'VITY. ¶

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away from the subscriber, living in Hunterdon county, New-Jersey, the 24th of April last, a native Irish servant man, named MICHAEL NUOZNT, about 30 years of age, 5 feet 9 inches high, lightish brown hair, a thick well made fellow, full faced, one cheek larger than the other, and holds his head on one side; had on a brown surtout coat, swanskin jacket, with black spots, and white metal buttons, snuff coloured velvet breeches, lined with shammy, an old felt hat; subject to get drank, talks much on the Irish accent; he is a good English scholar, and may forge a pass and change his name. Whoever takes up said servant, and secures him in any of his Majesty's goals, so as his master may have him again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, if brought home, paid by † THOMAS TOBIN.

STRAYED or STOLEN, but supposed the latter, about the 19th day of May last, from the subscriber, in Upper-Merion township, Philadelphia county, a brown GELDING, 8 years old, 14 hands high, has a star in his forehead, about the size of a dollar, short sided, short thick neck, mealy nose, had a thick bushy mane, long switch tail, shod before; he was of good courage, and shy when first rose; natural pacer, and awkward in his gallop; he has neither brand nor ear-mark. Whoever takes up and secures said horse and thief, if stolen, so that the owner may have the horse again, and the thief brought to justice, shall have *Forty Shillings* reward, but for the horse only *Twenty Shillings*, and reasonable charges, paid by ¶ THOMAS EDWARDS.

May 29, 1774.

STRAYED or STOLEN, from the subscriber, in Northampton, Bucks county, a kind of a red roan coloured MARE, about 6 years old, between 13 and 14 hands high, with a star in her forehead, has large ears, and one white hind foot and leg near to the gambrel, paces and trots, and carries her head high. Whoever takes up the said mare and thief, if stolen, shall have the reward of *Sixty Shillings*; or for the mare only *Thirty Shillings* reward, paid to the person that will deliver her to the owner, and all reasonable charges for the same, paid by JONATHAN LINTON. ¶

THREE POUNDS Reward.

RUN away, on the 24th of May, from the subscriber, living in West-Bradford, Chester county, an indented servant man, named JAMES JOHNSON, a likely smart looking fellow, about 5 feet 9 inches high; he is supposed to be a shoemaker by trade, and, as he came lately to this country, it is likely he will change his name; he arrived from Ireland about three weeks ago, with Capt. M'Colough; had on an Athlone hat, blue coat and vest, made of rough coating, without lining, light coloured cloth breeches, grey yarn stockings, good shoes, and carved buckles in them. Whoever takes up said servant, and secures him; so that his master may have him again, shall receive the above reward, with reasonable charges, paid by *June 7, 1774.* JOHN WELSH.

THREE POUNDS Reward.

RUN away from his BAIL, living in Manington, near Salem, West-Jersey, a man, named JAMES CHAMBLES, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, of a thin visage, fair complexion; had on, when he went away, a coarse jacket, no skirts, coarse home made shirt, two pair of trowsers, one pair white the other blue, a new raccoon hat; he used to go in a pilot-boat some times, and it is thought he will go by water again; all masters of vessels are desired not to take him in. Whoever takes up the said James Chambles, and secures him in any of his Majesty's goals, so that the subscriber may get him, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, if brought home paid by CHARLES BILDERBACK. *June 2, 1774.* §

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, in Cheltenham township, Philadelphia county, a black HORSE, supposed to be about 13 Years old, 14½ hands high, shod all round, and has some saddle marks, branded on the near shoulder with a heart. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away, from *May 28, 1774.* § RICHARD MARTIN.

To be sold by JOHN PEMBERTON,

BAR-IRON, STEEL manufactured at Trenton; both in the Blister, and neatly drawn and faggoted, and fine Bars for Springs to Carriages, Mill Saws, Mortars and Pestles, and Cart and Waggon Boxes. ¶

IMPORTED, in some of the last Vessels, from London, Bristol, &c. and to be sold by

JOSEPH SIMS,

At his Store, in Water-street, below the Drawbridge,

A LARGE Assortment of EUROPEAN and EAST-INDIA GOODS, suitable to the Season, which he will sell on low Terms, for Cash or short Credit.

Also West-India RUM and SUGAR. †

WILLIAM SEMPLE,

Hath imported, in the Peggie, Captain Hastie, from Glasgow, and in the Bella, Captain Jones, from London,

A NEAT Assortment of MERCHANDIZE, among which is a well assorted Parcel of Thread Lace. 5 *W.*

ONE THOUSAND POUNDS

To be LETT to Interest, on good real Security.

Apply to the PRINTERS.

To be SOLD by PUBLIC VENDUE, on the 30th day of this instant June, at the house of the Widow GILBERT, near Vine-street wharff, in the Northern Liberties of the city of Philadelphia, at 6 o'clock in the evening,

A CONVENIENT bank LOT of GROUND, situate on the north side of Vine-street, or the public landing place, containing in breadth, north and south, 20 feet, and in length from Delaware, Front street to King-street; bounded northward with a lot of Charles West, eastward with King-street or Water-street, southward with Vine-street, or the public landing place, and westward with Front-street aforesaid. Its situation is so well calculated for public business, that it may suit to build either a store or dwelling-house thereon. It is subject only to the Proprietaries quitrent of One Shilling sterl. per foot, per annum. Attendance will be given at the time and place of sale, by JOSEPH WEST. ¶

Chester, June 13, 1774.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, at one o'clock afternoon, on the first day of July next, will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, a certain messuage, plantation, and two tracts of land, situate in New-London township, lying contiguous together, containing in the whole about 177 acres; bounded by lands now or late of David Mackey, James Whitecraft, John Todd, Francis Allison, John Cain, and David Correy; late the estate of John Henderson, senior, deceased; seized and taken in execution by HENRY HAYS, Sheriff.

Just imported, in the Mary and Elizabeth, Captain Falcone, from London, and to be sold by

STEPHEN COLLINS,

At his Store, in Second-street, opposite the Church,

A NEAT and large Assortment of EUROPEAN and EAST-INDIA GOODS, which he will sell on low Terms, for Cash, or short Credit. 6 *W.*

Patapsco Ferry, May 17, 1774.

TEN POUNDS Reward.

RUN away from the subscriber, on the 16th instant, an indented servant, named *William Barcley*, 30 years of age, about 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high, speaks in a low voice, he appears very innocent, and has a tolerable good countenance, light brown hair, but not long enough to tie, and is bald on the top of his head, pretends to be a plaisterer, and is a middling good farmer; he has lived 13 years in the country, and is so well acquainted with many places, that he will probably deceive the one who takes him up; had on, and took with him, a brown broadcloth coat, thread-bare, good black velvet jacket, good buckskin breeches, a pair of white ribbed and a pair of white plain yarn stockings, fine turned pumps, half-worn, one old and two new ozenbrigs shirts, check trowsers, felt hat, and may have stolen sundry other things, as he is a notorious thief. Whoever takes up said servant, and secures him in any public goal, so that his master may have him again, shall receive, if he is taken within 40 miles from home, Three Pounds; if above 40 and under 120, Five Pounds; if more than 120, the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by JAMES KELSO. ¶ 6 *W.*

Philadelphia, April 14, 1774.

A FRESH PARCEL OF

CLEAN SPRING BARLEY,

JUST COME TO HAND,

TO BE GIVEN OUT FOR SEED, BY

FRANCIS WADE,

At his BREWERY, at the Corner of Race and Fourth-streets,

WHERE Masters of Vessels, and others, may be supplied with BOTTLED BEER as usual, or by leaving their Orders at the Store of Messieurs ROBERT and NATHANIEL LEWIS, nearly opposite said WADE's old Brewery, in Water-street, near the Drawbridge. *Theef.*

JUST IMPORTED, per the Diana, Captain Dennitton, from Glasgow, and to be sold by

ROBERT WILSON,

At his store, in Second-street, the 2d door below Chestnut-street,

A NEAT Assortment of Spring Goods, amongst which are Crape, striped, spotted and flowered bordered handkerchiefs, ¾, 5-qr. and 6-qr. wide plain, spotted, striped and flowered lawns, thread and silk gauzes, white and coloured threads, bed ticks, ozenbrigs, &c. &c. ¶

Philadelphia, May 16, 1774.

ALL Persons who have any Demands against the Estate of JOHN LORT, late of this City, deceased, are desired to bring in their Accounts, properly attested, in order to be adjusted; and those who are indebted to the said estate, to make immediate payment to JOHN LORT, junior, and WILLIAM LEWIS, Administrat. ¶

THIS is to give notice, that the partnership of KIDD and SPENCER is dissolved; all persons that have any just demands against the said KIDD and SPENCER, are desired to bring in their accounts, that they may be settled and paid; and all persons that are indebted to said partnership, are desired to pay off their respective balances immediately to JOSEPH SPENCER, who continues selling in the same place, in Second-street, between Arch and Race-streets, wholesale and retail, lamp and tanners oil, West-India and Philadelphia rum, Jamaica spirits; Lisbon, Mountain, and Teneriffe wines; Holland and Lancaster gin; brandy, by the gallon or case; raisins and currants; tar; all kinds of dye stuff, best French and Carolina indigo, red and logwood, copperas, allom, madder, loaf, lump and Muscovado sugars, fine and coarse salt, Weston and Philadelphia snuff; tea, coffee, chocolate, pepper, allspice, cotton, and a few boxes of lemmons, &c. &c. *May 16, 1774.* ¶

Fifth-Month 20, 1774.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, living in Goshen township, Chester county, on the 11th instant, a black MARE, with a star in her forehead, paces and trots, supposed to be 4 years old, between 14 and 15 hands high. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away. THOMAS SCHOLFIELD. ¶

CAME to Greenwich Point Ferry, opposite Gloucester, on the 10th of this instant May, a black HORSE, shod before, about 14 hands high, a small star in his forehead, four saddle spots on his near side, and five on the other side, and a small sore, the off hind foot white. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away. ¶

To be RENTED, for a TERM of YEARS, and may be entered upon in the Month of August next,

THAT noted and well-accuſtomed brew and malt-houſe, together with a large two ſtory ſtone dwelling-houſe, and other out-houſes and buildings thereto belonging, ſituate in the Borough of Lancaſter, wherein the beer manufacturing, in all its branches, has been ſucceſsfully carried on, by Mr. Philip Kleiſt, for a number of years paſt; it is now in excellent order: The cellars neatly paved, the copper being lately ſet up again anew, and the coolers and all other utenſils and veſſels thereto belonging is in a very good ſtate of repair, and every thing requirable for the brewing buſineſs, being quite compleat. And as other breweries are commonly much troubled with pumping of water, this has a particular advantage, as there is always excellent running ſpring water conveyed thither by water conduits, into the kettle, and into any other part of the cellars, yards, and other places. Whoever inclines to rent the ſame, may be informed of the terms, by applying to JACOB KRUG. ‡

RUN away from the Subſcriber, living near the Borough of Wilmington, on Tueſday, the 10th of May Inſtant, an Iriſh Servant Girl, named ANN LESTER, about 30 Years of Age, of a middle Size, brown Complexion, dark coloured Hair, has her Ears bored, and had Lead in them when ſhe left home: Had on when ſhe went away (but may change her Cloaths) a long black and white Calico Gown, two ſtriped Linſey Petticoats, one of them new, Shoes and Stockings, a Straw Hat, with a brownish Ribbon round the Crown. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid Servant, ſo as her Maſter may get her again, ſhall have One Dollar Reward, if taken in Wilmington, Two Dollars, if within 10 Miles of home, Three Dollars, if 20, and Four Dollars, if 30 Miles from home, and reaſonable Charges, paid by JONAS PETERSON.

N. B. All Maſters of Veſſels are forbid to carry her off, or harbour her, at their Peril. ¶

FIVE POUNDS Reward.

RUN away, September 6, 1773, from the ſubſcriber, living in Carliſle, Cumberland county, a ſervant man, named PETER FLOYD, about 22 years of age, fair complexion, ſtrait hair, about 5 feet 8 inches high, ſtoop ſhouldered, round faced, brown eyes, uſed to chew tobacco, and drive a waggon; by information he followed waggoning late laſt fall, and the beginning of laſt winter, at Appoquinimy landing, New-Caſtle county. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant man, and ſecures him in any of his Majeſty's goals, ſhall have Three Pounds, and if brought to his maſter, Five Pounds reward, paid by

May 7, 1774. ‖ JAMES DAVIS.

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away from the ſubſcribers, living in Mount-joy townſhip, Lancaſter county, on the ſeventh inſtant, two ſervant lads, one named JOHN M'DONNEL, born in Ireland, about 5 feet 6 inches high, fair complexion; had on, when he went away, an old hat, a pea jacket, old leather breeches, old blue ſtockings, and old ſhoes. The other named JOHN SIMS, born in this country, about 5 feet high, fair hair, ſlender made, wants ſome of his fore teeth; had on when he went away, a new wool hat, old white cloth coat, ſpotted flannel jacket, old trowſers, half-worn ſhoes, and buckles. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervants, and ſecures them, ſo that their maſters may get them again, ſhall have the above reward, or FOUR DOLLARS for either, and reaſonable charges, paid by

JAMES and ROBERT MOORHEAD.

All maſters of veſſels, and others, are forbid to carry them off, at their peril. *May 9*, 1774 ¶

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Kennet townſhip, Cheſter county, on Iriſh ſervant man, named John Winſley, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, well ſet, about 33 or 34 years of age, has been in the country about 14 years, wears his hair, of a dark brown colour, cocks one eye a little, the upper part of his noſe is remarkably crooked, his eyes much bruiſed with fighting; had on, when he went away, an old hat, lappelled ſailor jacket, a ſtraight breaſted waiſtcoat, both of a dirty drab colour, an old check ſhirt, half-worn, brown pluſh breeches, old worſted hoſe, light coloured, and old ſhoes, tied with ſtrings; he talks good Engliſh, and can tell of ſeveral parts of the country. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid ſervant, ſo that his maſter gets him again, ſhall have THREE DOLLARS reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

¶ ROBERT LAMBORN.

Euſton, in Northampton County, May 9, 1774.

WAS committed, laſt week, to the goal of this county, on ſuſpicion of being a runaway ſervant, a certain man, who calls himſelf *George Smith*, is about 22 years of age, black hair and beard, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, has on an old felt hat, brown cloth jacket, with cuffs and wooden buttons, with braſs eyes, an old ſpotted ſwanſkin jacket, old plain black everlaſting breeches, blue ribbed ſtockings, and old ſhoes; he has a paſs with him, dated Salem county, Weſt-New-Jerſey, 14th of May, 1773, and ſigned John Holmes; alſo ſigned Iſaac Davis, Cheſter, Nov. 22, 1773, and alſo ſigned, James Bickham, Lancaſter, Dec. 16, 1773. His maſter, if any he has, is deſired to come, in five weeks from the date hereof, pay charges, and take him away, otherwiſe he will be diſcharged, upon his paying his fees. PETER EALER, Goaler. ¶

Philadelphia, May 21, 1774.

THE Commiſſioners for pitching, paving and regulating the ſtreets, &c. of this city, are about to pave certain parts of the ſtreets, for which purpoſe a quantity of pebble ſtones will be wanting; therefore, this is to acquaint all perſons, who are willing to ſupply them, that they will give 4s. 6d. per cart load, for thoſe of a good and ſuitable kind, delivered at ſuch landing places in this city, as the ſaid Commiſſioners may direct. For further information, apply to *Abraham Bickley, Davis Baſſett, Joſeph Moulder, Samuel Robeſon, Joſeph Allen, Owen Biddle*, Street-Commiſſioners. 4 w.

TRENTON, *May 7*, 1774.

CHOICE pickled STURGEON, at 10s. the two gallon keg, and 12s. the three gallon keg, cured after the Baltic manner, by JONATHAN RICHMOND, at Trenton Falls, who by his long experience and practice in the trade for 12 years, and not truſting to hired hands and Negroes, who often ſpoil the ſame and do not put up the proper parts of the fiſh, as many others neglect, is enabled to vouch that his curing will ſtand the warmeſt climate. All maſters of veſſels or others, leſt they ſhould be impoſed on by perſons ſelling their fiſh in Richmond's name, are requeſted to take notice, that all his kegs are branded on the head with his name. To be ſold at Meſſieurs COX and FURMAN's ſtore, in Water-ſtreet, and at WILLIAM HARPER's ſtore, at the Crooked-Billet wharff, and no where elſe, in Philadelphia.

N. B. Please to follow theſe directions, draw off the liquor at the bung, into a clean pan, then take out the head that is branded, harden on the hoops and pour to it again its own pickle, and if at any time there is a ſupply wanting to cover the fiſh, add ſome good neat vinegar. ¶

Big Spring, Cumberland County, May 14, 1774.

WHEREAS ANDREW GIBSON, of Northumberland county, ſold to the ſubſcriber, a tract of land, lying in Cumberland county (in Newtown townſhip) in the province of Pennſylvania, and hath not made a good right to ſaid land, and hath obtained one bond, dated the 28th of March, 1771, payable the firſt day of November, 1772, for 200l. near 100l. of which is paid, as appears on the back of ſaid bond; one other bond, dated as above, payable the firſt of November, 1773, for 90l. Now this may ſerve to forewarn any perſon or perſons, taking an aſſignment on ſaid bonds, as I am determined not to pay them, until he makes a lawful title to me for the ſame.

¶ JOSEPH JACOBS.

CAME to the plantation of JAMES SHEPARD, in Plymouth townſhip, ſome time in Auguſt 1773, a red and white BULL. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and fetch him away. ¶

To be SOLD, by the SUBSCRIBER,

A PLANTATION, and tract of 114 acres of LAND, in the township of Lower-Merion, about 7 miles from Philadelphia, adjoining the river Schuylkill; whereon is a valuable well accuſtomed griſt and ſaw-mill, under one roof, the building partly ſtone and partly frame, of 58 feet, by 32 feet; the griſt-mill hath two pair of ſtones, the one French burs, the other country make, with 3 boulting cheſts and reels, hoiſting gears, for wheat and meal, in the moſt commodious manner for making flour, and its ſituation well adapted for carrying on the mercantile branch of milling, as well as a great run of country work, having a public road from the Ridge (or Plymouth) road, ¼ of a mile to a ſtore for taking in wheat, oppoſite the mill, and being but 2 miles eaſtward from Lancaſter road, a canal is cut from the mill to the river, by which boats and canoes may unload at the mill on freſhes; alſo contiguous to the mill is a good and convenient ſtone dwelling-houſe, with 4 rooms below and the ſame number in the ſecond ſtory, hath 6 fire-places, and a cellar under the whole (the kitchen excepted) a good frame barn, ſuitable ſtabling, a ſtone ſpring-houſe, a thriving young orchard, having a variety of the beſt cyder and table fruits, about ten acres of good watered meadow; there is alſo, on the weſtward end of the ſaid tract, a good two ſtory ſtone dwelling-houſe, a frame barn, an excellent ſpring of water and building over it, ſuitable for a dairy, a good old orchard, and a young thriving one, of the beſt collection of various ſorts of fruit, about four acres of good watered meadow, and good conveniencies to make as much more; the whole of the tract being nearly half clear land, the remainder well wooded. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, by applying to the owner, living on the ſaid premiſes, will be ſhewn the ſame, know the terms of payment, and ſhall have an indiſputable title made, by

‖ 8 *W.* ANTHONY LEVERING.

TWENTY DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, a Scotch Highland LAD, named Allen Morriſon, cannot ſpeak Engliſh, 20 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, light ſtraight hair, a great deal ſunburnt, lately trimmed on the top of the head, grey eyes, a dirty coloured face; had on, a brown ſuperfine cloth jacket, made out of a coat, with the coat metal buttons on it, fine blue cloth breeches, lined with leather, a patch on the knee, of a deeper blue cloth, oznenbrigs ſhirt, new ſhoes and ſtockings, a large brimmed beaver hat; his other clothes uncertain; he may cut off his hair, and change his clothes; it is certain he is gone back in the woods with ſome of his countrymen, particularly a likely oldiſh man, that wore a white wig and black clothes. Any perſon confining him in any goal, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have the above reward, paid by HENRY NEILS.

*** He came in with Captain Hunter laſt Summer. Tbctf.

FREDERICK HUBLEY,

COPPERSMITH, in the Borough of Lancaſter,

MAKES all ſorts of COPPER and BRASS WARE, in the neateſt and beſt manner, at his father Barnard Hubley's houſe, next door to Mr. Chriſtian Wirtz's, in Queen-ſtreet, Lancaſter, viz. STILLS, brewers, hatters, waſh, fiſh and tea kettles, bake-pans, ſauce-pans, &c. &c. which he is determined to ſell as low as any perſon can ſell in Philadelphia, Lancaſter, or elſewhere. Thoſe who pleaſe to favour him with their cuſtom, may depend on having their orders punctually obſerved, and their favours gratefully acknowledged.

A few PACKS of very good

WESTWARD BEAVER,

TO BE SOLD, BY

JAMES MILLIGAN,

At the South-weſt Corner of Front and Walnut-ſtreets. ¶ 7 w.

Peſſyunk Townſhip, Philadelphia County, May 14, 1774.

CAME to John Roſe's plantation, on the 28th of April, a darkiſh brown HORSE, near 14 hands high, about 9 years old, ſhod all round, a natural trotter, has a ſtar in his forehead, both hind feet white, and has ſome ſaddle marks. Whoever has loſt the ſame, by applying to the ſubſcriber, proving property, and paying charges, may have him again.

¶ WILLIAM DAVEY.

CAME to the plantation of Jacob Dubie, deceaſed, on the Ridge road, two miles from Philadelphia, where the ſubſcriber lives, ſome time ago, a red ſpotted COW. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away. *May 14*, 1774. GEORGE SHRACK. ¶

CAME to the plantation of ABRAHAM LEVERING, in Roxborough townſhip, near Nathan Levering's tavern, on the 4th inſtant, a middling large red COW, with a white face, and ſome more white ſpots. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away. ¶

TO be LETT, near 700 Rods of Banking in the Jerſeys, a little above Cheſter, between the Lands of Thomas Thomſon and Lynford Lardner, whereby a Number of Ditches are wanted. Any Perſon or Perſons that incline to undertake the ſaid Work, may apply to the Subſcribers, near the Premiſes.

JAMES HINCHMAN,
May 10, 1774. JAMES STEELMAN,
¶ THOMAS CLARK.

WHEREAS the Goods and Chattels of JAMES M'GEE, late of the Townſhip of Upper-Makefield, in the County of Bucks, are attached, at the Suit of JOSHUA LINTON, for Debt, not exceeding Five Pounds. Theſe are therefore to give Notice to all the Creditors of the ſaid JAMES M'GEE, that they may appear on the 18th Day of June next, at the Houſe of John Wilkinſon, Eſq; in Wright's-Town, in the County aforeſaid, then and there to diſcover and make proof of their Demands, as the Law directs in ſuch Caſes. ¶

TO BE SOLD,

A GOOD FARM, containing about 200 acres of land and meadow, ſituate upon George's Road, about 7 miles from the city of New-Brunſwick, and about 10 miles from Princeton; about 50 acres of the upland cleared and in good fence, and about 15 acres of the meadow, there being 40 or 50 acres of meadow ground adjoining yet to be cleared, all of exceeding good ſoil, and which will produce the beſt kind of Engliſh graſs: There is a good dwelling-houſe upon the premiſes, 24 feet long by 18 feet, a ſtory and an half high; there is alſo a ſaw-mill, which in a good ſeaſon is very profitable in ſawing the timber upon the place: And there is alſo a young orchard on the premiſes of 100 apple-trees, thrifty and well kept from cattle. This eſtate is part of that lately belonging to the reverend Dr. Samuel Finley, deceaſed, to be ſold and conveyed by the ſubſcribers, his executors. For terms, apply to SAMUEL BARBER, at Shrewſbury; RICHARD STOCKTON, near Princeton; or SAMUEL FINLEY, at Salem.

N. B. All perſons indebted to ſaid eſtate, by bond, note, or otherwiſe, are deſired to make ſpeedy payment.

To be LETT, by the SUBSCRIBER,

And may be entered on the firſt day of May next,

A DWELLING-HOUSE and BAKE-HOUSE, one hundred yards below the Drawbridge, with two compleat ovens and all the implements in the beſt order, with a pump in the yard, and a large wood-yard well incloſed, and ſufficient granaries. For terms, apply to HENRY NEILL.

N. B. Said NEILL deſigns to carry on the baking of middling and Barbados bread, as uſual. T.b.c.t.f.

RUN away, the 13th inſt. from the Subſcriber, in Lower-Merion, a ſervant man, named LAWRENCE DUNING, of middle ſtature, about 40 years of age, thin viſage, black hair; had on, an old blanket coat, old brown cloth jacket, leather breeches, cotton yarn ſtockings, old ſhoes, tied with ſtrings, and old felt hat; a man of few words, and weak or ſlighty at times. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have TWENTY SHILLINGS reward, paid by

March 14, 1774. *Tf.* JOHN ROBERTS, *Miller.* 232

THE Subſcriber ſtill continues his potting Buſineſs, in Market-ſtreet, a few Doors above the Black Horſe, and has on Hand, a large and general Aſſortment of Earthen-ware, where all Orders from Maſters of Veſſels and Country Storekeepers will be complied with, at the ſhorteſt Notice, and gratefully acknowledged, by their moſt humble Servant,

WILLIAM STANDLEY.

N. B. All thoſe that are indebted to ſaid *Standley*, whoſe Accounts are above 12 Months ſtanding, are deſired to make ſpeedy payment. ¶ 6 *W.*

STANDLEY and SYNG

HAVE for Sale, at their Store, in Market-ſtreet, between Fourth and Fifth-ſtreets, a few Doors above the Black Horſe, Wholeſale and Retail,---Old Jamaica Spirits, Weſt-India, New-England and Philadelphia Rum, Melaſſes, Loaf, Lump and Muſcovado Sugars, by the Hogſhead or Barrel, Tea, Coffee, Chocolate, Rice, Pepper, Alſpice, Allom, Copperas, Brimſtone, Chalk, Glue, Raiſins by the Keg, Boſton Mackarel, Lamp and Tanner's Oil, Tar and Roſin by the Barrel; Rhode-Iſland Cheeſe. Alſo a few Hogſheads of Lancaſter Geneva, of excellent Quality. ¶ 6 *W.*

Burlington, Third-Month 9, 1774.

TO BE SOLD,

A PLANTATION, called SPRING VALLEY ſituate on the York road, about a mile and an half from the city of Burlington, bounded northward by Aſſiſcunk creek, containing about 75 acres of land, 12 acres whereof are good meadow (the greateſt part of the beſt kind) being under a good bank, 2 acres of marſh, about 15 acres of wood-land, and near all the remaining 46 acres are arable; ſome of it is new and will produce good wheat; there is about 300 young growing fruit-trees planted out, conſiſting of a much greater variety of apples, peaches, pears, plumbs, cherries, nectarines, apricots, almonds, quinces, &c. than is often to be met with, and a conſiderable number of Engliſh and native grape-vines, all which, with culture, in a few years, may be made very valuable. It has on it a good wooden dwelling-houſe, containing 5 rooms, with a cellar under the ſame, and a well of very good water at the door; a commodious new barn, hay houſe, cow-ſhed, waggon-houſe, and corn-crib; the ſituation is beautiful, commanding a view of the river Delaware, for ſeveral miles, of the city of Burlington, and of the creek Aſſiſcunk each way, with the meadows thereon, and adjacent grounds; it has on it ſeveral ſprings, one of which is near the center, and may be made to water all the upland fields which want it. The place, with a little improvement, may be made a very agreeable and pleaſant country ſeat, as well as profitable for the attendance of market. The terms of payment will be made eaſy, and a good title given, by

¶ 5t. 6w. SAMUEL ALLINSON.

MASON and DORSEY,

In Water-ſtreet, a little below Walnut-ſtreet, have for SALE, The following GOODS, viz.

RUM and Melaſſes, by the Hogſhead; Loaf, Lump, and Muſcovado Sugars; Tea, Coffee, Chocolate, and Rice; Alſpice, Pepper, Ginger, and Muſtard; Mace, Cloves, Nutmegs, and Cinnamon; Weſtern and Country made Snuff; Brimſtone, Allom, Copperas, and Salt-petre, by the Keg, or otherwiſe; Indigo, Madder, Logwood, Redwood, and Fuſtick; Wrapping Paper, Cotton, Bar Lead, and Shot; Bar Iron, of the beſt Quality, and T. Crawley, No. 3, Steel. Alſo choice Mackarel, and a Quantity of excellent Cheeſe, with ſundry other Articles. ‖ 8 *W.*

BOULTING-CLOTHS.

THE ſubſcriber has for ſale, a compleat aſſortment, of fine, ſuperfine, middling and coarſe, at his houſe, in the Borough of Wilmington, and County of New-Caſtle, where Millers may be ſupplied on low terms, and equal in quality to any *Boulting-Cloths* in Philadelphia. Directions will be given, if required, how to affix them on the reels; a reaſonable diſcount will be made to thoſe that purchaſe to retail.

Theſe. DANIEL BYRNES.

SPERMACETI CANDLES,

Mould and Dipt Tallow CANDLES,

TO BE SOLD, BY

JOSIAH HEWES,

IN CHESTNUT-STREET. 6 *W.*

Lancaſter, January 20, 1774.

AS the partnerſhip of HAMILTON and MOORE, of Lancaſter, will expire on the firſt day of February next, they requeſt the favour of all thoſe who are indebted to them, to come and ſettle, and pay off their accounts as ſoon as poſſible, and all thoſe who do not pay or ſettle their accounts before the ſaid Firſt of February next, are deſired to call on CHARLES HAMILTON, of Lancaſter, who has the Books, and the ſettlement of their affairs, to whom they are earneſtly requeſted to pay their reſpective balances, on or before the firſt day of April next, to prevent further trouble or expence; they alſo requeſt all perſons, who have any demands againſt them, to bring in their accounts to ſaid HAMILTON, that they may be ſettled and paid.

CHARLES HAMILTON, of Lancaſter,

TAKES this opportunity of acquainting his friends, and the public in general, that as the partnerſhip of Hamilton and Moore expires the Firſt of February next, he intends continuing the buſineſs in the ſame extenſive manner that they formerly did, and in the ſame houſe occupied by ſaid Hamilton and Moore, lately occupied by the late John Cameron, where the public may depend on the ſtricteſt care and attention to give ſatisfaction; and, as he intends to keep a large and very general aſſortment of European and Eaſt and Weſt-India goods, moſt of which he imports himſelf, alſo warranted boulting-cloths, a neat and general aſſortment of bar iron, which article he is determined to ſell lower than it has lately been ſold, with ſmiths anvils, vizes, Engliſh, German and bliſtered ſteel, coarſe and fine ſalt, &c. &c. as he is determined to ſell every article on the loweſt terms, he hopes for the favour of his former friends and cuſtomers, and flatters himſelf he will be able to give ſatisfaction to all, who pleaſe to favour him with their cuſtom. ¶ 8 *W.*

Genuine SHERRY, LISBON & MADEIRA

WINE,

In Pipes and Quarter-Caſks;

BRANDY, in Hogſheads;

AND EXCELLENT

PORT WINE,

In Hampers, of three Dozen each;

TO BE SOLD, BY

JOSEPH WHARTON, junior,

In Front-ſtreet, near the Drawbridge. tf.

JOHN FIELD

HAS just imported, in the RICHARD PENN, Captain ALL, from LONDON, a general Assortment of EUROPEAN and EAST-INDIA GOODS, suitable to the Season, which are now opening for Sale, at his Store, in Water-street, the second Door below Chestnut-street.

He daily expects a further Supply of Goods, from London, Liverpool and Glasgow. ‖ 6 W.

To JOURNEYMEN PAPER-MAKERS.

WANTED, two PAPER-MAKERS, as Journeymen, for a Paper-Mill on Long-Island, within twenty Miles of the City of New-York. Good Wages will be given, and punctual Pay in Money per Week or Month; Diet is to be had in the Neighbourhood, on very moderate Terms. For further Particulars, enquire of WILLIAM POLLARD, of Philadelphia.

Elegant LOOKING-GLASSES, oval and square, in burnished Gold Frames, from 15l. to 50l. per pair, to be sold by WILLIAM POLLARD.

TO BE SOLD,

By the Subscriber, in Carnarvon Township, Berks County,

TWO strong healthy NEGROE MEN, being used to farming Business, have had the Small-pox and Measles; and a NEGROE Wench, with a Male Child about one Year old, can do all Manner of House-work. Enquire of

May 17, 1774. ‖ JACOB MORGAN.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of JOSHUA WRIGHT, late of the Township of Chester, in the County of Burlington, deceased, are once more desired to make speedy Payment, otherwise they may expect to be proceeded against as the Law directs, without further Notice; and all Persons who have any Demands against the said Estate, are desired to bring in their Accounts, properly proved, that they may be settled and paid, by JOSEPH WRIGHT, Executor. ¶

FORTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

RUN away from the subscriber, living in the township of Evesham, Burlington county, West New-Jersey, on the 19th instant, at night, an English servant lad, named JOHN JONES, about 5 feet 6 inches high, dark complexion, dark short bushy hair, pitted with the small-pox, has many scars on his head, having been lately sore; had on, and took with him, when he went away, one homespun bearskin sheeps black jacket, one light coloured worsted and wool ditto, no lining in either, two ozenbrigs shirts, one new, the other half-worn, one pair of old leather breeches, new tow trowsers, black yarn stockings, two pair of shoes, about half-worn, a good felt hat, almost new, and old ditto, has been bound round the brim; he says he has been used to the seas, very fond of strong drink, and is a talkative impudent fellow, between 17 and 18 years of age. Whoever takes up and secures said lad, in any of his Majesty's goals, so that his master may get him again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by WILLIAM HIGBEE.

N. B. All masters of vessels are forbid to carry him off, at their peril. *May* 20, 1774. ¶

FOUR DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away, the 16th of May, 1774, from his master, in Salem, New-Jersey, an Irishman, named JAMES FARAN, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, well set and fleshy, of a dark complexion, black curled hair, full face, speaks somewhat on the brogue, about 30 years of age, is of slow motion, rather sluggish, by occupation a ditcher, thrasher, and other labour; had on, when he went away, a dark brown jacket, made of an old cloth coat, a spotted swanskin ditto, with sleeves, white Russia linen trowsers, almost new, a check shirt, old shoes, a felt hat, half-worn. As I relieved him out of Salem goal, where he was confined for debt, he may possibly have a forged pass, or an old one. Whoever secures him any goal, or brings him home, so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by ROBERT WILSON. §

RUN away, the 12th of May, 1774, at night, from the subscriber, living in Strasburgh township, Lancaster county, an Irish servant man, named Michael Royan, about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, fair complexion, with fair short hair, inclining a little to buckle, had it cut on the crown and laid back before, speaks a little with the brogue; had on, when he went away, a half-worn wool hat, cut in the fashion, also a light coloured cloth coat, with no flaps, a white drilling jacket, cut with the lappels all under one, and no buttons below, and drilling drawers mended between the thighs, a pair of old blue stockings, with the soals cut out of them, a pair of old shoes, and odd Pinchbeck buckles; he is a taylor by trade, and may work as a journeyman. Whoever takes up said runaway, and secures him in any of his Majesty's goals, so that his master may get him again, shall have THREE POUNDS reward, and reasonable charges, paid by JOSEPH MAYS. §

TWO DOLLARS REWARD.

RUN away, on the second of this instant May, a certain ANN WINTERS, of a thick chunky make, and sandy complexion; gives suck, and keeps a puppy for that use; she took with her the following articles, viz. one gown, two holland aprons, one silk handkerchief, a pair of holland sleeves, one cambrick cap, and one sheet. Whoever takes said person, so that the subscriber may get the goods, and her brought to justice, shall have the above reward, paid by ABIGAIL WELCH, living near the China Manufactory, Love-Lane, Southwark. †

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, in Bensalem township, Bucks county, on the 16th instant, a white HORSE, between 13 and 14 hands high, branded on the near shoulder I. Y. but not plain, shod all round, about 10 or 12 years old, a trotter. Came at the same time, a bay MARE, with a star in her forehead, and two hind feet white, about the same size and age of the horse, shod before, trots and paces. Also came in company with the above two, a small black roan MARE, with a star in her forehead, about 6 or 7 years old, trots and paces. Whoever owns said horses, by proving his or their property, and paying charges, may have them again, by applying to WILLIAM RODMAN. *May* 20, 1774. §

IT is desired by AMOS JONES's Executors, that if there are any of his Sister MARY JONES's Children living, they should make them known to JACOB THOMAS, of Coventry, in Chester County, or to Abel Thomas, of Exeter, in Berks County, where they may be informed of a Legacy, left them by their Relations; and if they are removed out of the Province, it would be a Kindness to them, if their Acquaintance would let the above named Friends know where, either by Writing or otherwise. Said MARY JONES married ABRAHAM GRIFFITH, and lived in the Great Valley, and also in Coventry. ¶

To be SOLD by the Subscriber,

A VALUABLE plantation and tract of land, of 128 acres, situate in Lower-Merion, about 9 miles from Philadelphia, whereon is a good grist and saw-mill, on a good stream of water, about a miles to Merion-Meeting-house, both mills under the same roof, of a well built stone house, two pair of stones, the one French burrs, the other country make, two bolting cheats and cloths, suitable for merchant and country work, hoisting gears, and other conveniencies to carry on an extensive trade, also a dwelling house, with 3 rooms on a floor, a good spring of water, with a stone-house over the same, near the house, a barn, barracks, and other necessary buildings, about one half thereof fresh clear land, the other well timbered, about 12 acres watered meadow, a good young orchard; the whole in good repair; there is on the premises an extraordinary convenience to erect another mill, or any other water works. Any person inclinable to purchase, by applying to the owner, may view the same, know the terms of payment, and receive an indispotable title of JOHN RICHTER. ‖ 5 W.

A neat ASSORTMENT of

CHINA WARE,

And a PARCEL of

DOUBLE REFINED SUGAR,

To be sold by

REBECCA KEARNEY,

Who has also to dispose of, for Want of Employment, the Time of an English Servant BOY, that has about four Years and an Half to serve. Tbc. 6 W.

Just imported, in the Ship Richard Penn, Captain All, from London, and to be sold by

JACOB S. HOWELL,

At his Store, in Water-street, nearly opposite the Old Ferry-house,

A NEAT Assortment of DRY GOODS, suitable to the Season; which he will sell very cheap for Cash, or the usual Credit. He has also an Assortment of very neat japanned Paper Bottle Stands to dispose of, very cheap for Cash. ¶ 4 W.

THE TOWN OF NORTHUMBERLAND

IS now accommodated with One Thousand Acres of Land adjoining; Part of which lieth between the said Town and the East and West Branch of the River *Susquehanna*, and is laid out in convenient Building Lots; so as to extend the Town with all its Streets to both the Branches of the River; the remaining Part is divided into Lots containing from Five to Twenty Acres, each very convenient for Grass and Tillage, also for the Supply of Timber for Buildings in the Town, and other Purposes; and as great Part of these Out Lots are rich Bottoms on the River, nothing further need be said to enhance their Value.

An accurate Plan of the Whole may be seen at the House of *Robert Martin*, in the Town of *Northumberland* aforesaid, where the Subscriber will attend, if Health permits, all the present Month (called *May*) in order to treat on the Spot with all Persons desirous of improving in, or becoming Inhabitants of the said Town. REUBEN HAINES.

Fifth-Month, 1774. ‖ 6 W.

*** *That very extensive Country on the River* Susquehanna, *and its Branches, being now rapidly settling, the Necessity for a Town being laid out in some convenient Place is evident, where a Farmer may meet with a ready Market for his Produce, and the Inhabitants in general be easily supplied with all Kinds of Merchandize, &c. And every Person acquainted with the Geography of the Country must allow, that the Situation of the Town of* Northumberland *is the best of all adapted to answer those Purposes, being at the Conflux of the North East and West Branches of that great River, the West Branch of which is navigable at all Times of the Year, if unobstructed by Ice, more than* 100 *Miles up, and runs through Lands the most fertile in the Province; and the Main or North East Branch, from its Source to the Town, above* 300 *Miles, the greatest Part of it is navigable for Boats from* 10 *to* 15 *Tons Burden,* 9 *Months in the Year, not fewer than ten carrying from five to ten Tons each are already constantly plying between* Northumberland *and* Middletown, *on* Swatara, *it being a safe Navigation.*

This Town, situated near the Center of the Province of Pennsylvania, *and accommodated with so convenient and extensive Water Carriage, bids fair to be one of the most considerable Inland Towns on the Continent, and certainly affords a Prospect of great Benefit to early Purchasers from the increasing Value of Property only, besides many other Advantages arising from the first Opportunity of Choice. &c.*

BALTIMORE, *May* 2, 1774.

To be SOLD by the SUBSCRIBER,

THE following LOTS and TRACTS of LAND, in the province of Pennsylvania, viz.

A TRACT, containing 6000 acres of very valuable LAND, lying on the waters of Chillisquake, in the Fork of Susquehanna, about 12 miles from Sunbury (formerly Fort-Augusta) the county town of Northumberland, which, from its favourable situation at the junction of the two branches of that river, bids fair to become the greatest commercial inland town in Pennsylvania.---The quality of said tract of land is excellent, surpassed by few of equal extent in the new purchase, being a rich deep mould on a limestone bottom; it abounds in fine meadow grounds, the whole tract being exceedingly well watered by a variety of springs, besides the different branches of Chillisquake-creek, on one of which (near the centre of the tract) is a very good mill-seat: The situation is in many respects favourable, in an extensive valley of good land, capable of making a good settlement around it, and very convenient for bringing the produce to market, at a trifling expence, by the navigation of Susquehanna, being only 5 or 6 miles from the east, and 7 or 8 miles from the west branch of that river; to the latter there is a good waggon road already opened. The whole of this tract has been accurately surveyed, and divided in the most commodious manner, into 21 different plantations, so as to accommodate each with a proportion of meadow grounds and water; a plan thereof may be seen by any persons desirous of viewing the lands, by applying to WILLIAM PATTERSON, Esq; living within two miles of the same, who is authorised to treat with any persons inclining to purchase, or by applying to the subscriber. Notwithstanding the division of this tract into different plantations, the owner has no objection to sell it altogether, if more agreeable to any society or company of purchasers.

A PLANTATION, containing 276 acres of uncultivated land, adjoining to lands of Samuel Martin, on Brightfield's creek, about 2 miles from the mouth, which empties into Juniata, and about 5 miles from the mouth of that fine navigable stream; at least 30 or 40 acres of meadow may be made on this place, which is watered through the whole extent by the aforementioned creek, on which a saw-mill might be erected to great advantage, as the hills around abound with pine timber; its convenient situation to the navigation of Juniata and Susquehanna renders it very valuable. Any persons inclining to purchase, may apply to Mr. FREDERICK WATTS, near the Mouth of Juniata, or to the subscriber.

A PLANTATION, containing 185¾ acres of land, on Tussey's Run, about 4 miles from Bedford, on which there is a small dwelling-house, and about 25 acres of cleared land.

Also several very valuable improved LOTS, adjoining the town of Bedford, on one of which, at the west end of the town, is a very commodious dwelling-house, a barn and still-house, built over a fine spring.

For terms of said LOTS and LANDS, near Bedford, apply to GEORGE WOODS, or ROBERT GALBREATH, Esquires, in Bedford, or to the proprietor in Baltimore, Maryland.

6 W. SAMUEL PURVIANCE, junior.

Imported from England last Summer, the beautiful bay Horse,

LOFTY,

ALLOWED to be the handsomest that ever came to this Country, and will cover Mares at Mr. OGDEN's, at the Middle-Ferry, on Schuylkill, at THREE POUNDS the Season, and a CROWN to the Groom. He is near 16 Hands high, and superior in Strength and Figure to any full bred Horse in America. His Colour is a fine Blood Bay, with a Star and Snip, and black Legs, Mane and Tail. He won, when in the Possession of the Duke of Roxborough, his Majesty's Plate of One Hundred Guineas at Leith, was lamed in running at Durham, and never started afterwards.

He was got by young Partner, out of Mr. Hutton's celebrated Mare Diana, who won the Purses at Hambledon, Doncaster and York; his Grand-dam by Blaze, and his Great Grand-dam by Childers. *Dec.* 7, 1773. † 3 M.

TO BE SOLD,

A Pair of young strong black Horses.

Enquire of the PRINTERS, 2w.

Just imported, in the RICHARD PENN, Captain ALL, from LONDON, and to be sold, on the lowest Terms, by

SAMUEL PLEASANTS,

At his Store, in Water-street, the second Door above Chestnut-street, PHILADELPHIA,

A NEAT Assortment of EUROPEAN and EAST-INDIA GOODS, suitable to the Season. Also for Sale, *Burlington Pork* and *Salt-petred Gammons.*

There yet remains on Hand, an Assortment of super and superfine Broadcloths, belonging to the Estate of CHARLES PEMBERTON, to be sold for Cash, supers at 20s. and superfines at 30s. per Yard. 6 W.

Philadelphia, May 14, 1774.

THOMAS BATT

HAS removed to the large Bank House and Store, belonging to Peter Turner, between *Chestnut* and *Walnut* Streets, where he has for Sale a most valuable Collection of Old WINES, of all Kinds; Rum, Spirits, and Porter, in any Quantities. The repeated Orders he has been favoured with from the Country afford him the highest Satisfaction, as those he has served are approved Judges; and the Public may be assured, that his Liquor shall ever be *pure* and *unmixed.* 2M.

NOTICE is hereby given, That on the 26th day of April last, was committed to the goal of Burlington, a certain Frenchman, who acknowledges himself to be a servant to one GEORGE EDLEMAN, at or near Bethlehem, in Pennsylvania; said servant, has his part of the Indentures with him, and says his name is JOHN DEADMAN; by the date of said Indenture, he has two years and three months yet to serve; his Master is hereby desired to come or send immediately, pay charges, and take him away, otherwise he will be sold out for his charges, EPHRAIM PHILLIPS. *Gooler.* ¶

WERE taken up by the Subscriber, on the 25th of May, Three horned CATTLE, a young Bull, and two Heifers. The Owner, proving his Property and paying Charges, may have them again, by applying to JOHN HEWSON, Calicoe Printer, at Kensington. ¶

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, in Charlestown township, Chester county, on the 14th of April last, a large white COW, with a crop out of the off ear, and a slit in the near ear, about 12 or 13 years old, with holes through her horns. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay the charges, and take her away. JOHN VARLY. ¶

BACON and *STROUD*

Have just imported in the Richard Penn, Captain All, and the Richmond, Captain Love, from London, and to be sold at their store in Market-street, between Second and Third-streets, and opposite the Presbyterian Meeting-house,

A GENERAL Assortment of European and East-India GOODS, suitable to the season.

Was put on board a shallop (through mistake) in November last, a flour cask, marked Isaac Stroud, containing copper tea kettles, small brushes, leather breeches, brass cocks, &c. Also a bundle of sweeping brushes, and a bundle of whalebone. Any person that will give information where the said goods may be had, to James Latimore, Esq; at Newport, Boyce and M'Ilvaine, or Bacon and Stroud, in Philadelphia, shall be handsomely rewarded. ¶

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Simon Hampton, deceased, late of Concord, in the county of Chester, shopkeeper, are desired to come and pay off their debts; and those who have any demands against said Hampton, are desired to bring in their accompts, in order to have them settled and paid off, by JOHN BALDWIN, Executor, living in Concord aforesaid. ¶

MARGARET DUNCAN

HAS just imported, in the Richard Penn, Captain All, from London, a neat and general Assortment of European and East-India GOODS, suitable to the Season, which she will sell on the most reasonable Terms, at her Store, in Second-street, five Doors below Arch-street.

She daily expects a further Supply of Goods from London, Bristol and Liverpool. ¶

TO BE LETT,

A CONVENIENT three story house, 17 feet front and upwards of 70 feet deep, with the kitchen, piazza and wash-house; the lot 150 feet deep, situate in Front-street, a few doors above Vine-street. For terms, apply to JOHN BALDWIN, at his store, the corner of Front and Vine-streets, or to MARY GILBERT, at JOB BACON's, in Market-street, opposite the Butchers shambles.

JOHN BALDWIN,

In Front-street, the corner of Vine-street, has for sale, rum, melasses, Muscovado sugar, Bristol, Liverpool, Lisbon, and Cadiz salt, pork, hams, flitches, coffee, tea, indigo, shot, &c. &c.

All persons indebted to the late partnership of BALDWIN and GILBERT, either by bill, bond, or book-debt, are requested to pay the same; and all those that have any demands against said partnership, are desired to bring in their accounts, and they shall be paid by JOHN BALDWIN. Also, those that are indebted to the estate of THOMAS GILBERT, deceased, are desired to pay the same; and those that have any demands to bring them in, properly attested, and they shall be paid.

JOHN BALDWIN, Executor,
‖ 6 w. MARY GILBERT, Executrix.

GOUCHER and WYLIE, CUTLERS,

at the Sign of the SCYTHE and SICKLE, in Fourth-street, the fourth Door from Market-street, Philadelphia,

HAVE prepared a large Quantity of Grass and Cradling SCYTHES and SICKLES, for the ensuing Harvest, which will be made in the best Manner, and warranted good if required, and sold at reasonable Rates.

They also make Iron Work for Houses, Grist-Mills, Paper-Mills, Saw-Mills, and the West-Indies; Scale Beams and Steelyards. Silver and Coppersmiths Tools made and repaired, Edge Tools of all Kinds, and Smiths Bellows. They likewise cut Steel Stamps and Branding-Irons, and make all Sorts of White and Blacksmiths Work. ‖ 9 W.

The Sentimentalists in America *are requested to observe the following New and Entertaining Works* (in ONE Volume, ornamented with an elegant engraved Frontispiece of Madam LA COUTURE and her Son, with Captain VIAUD, and his Negroe, on the desolate Island) *are this Day published, and sold by* ROBERT BELL, in *Third-street*, Philadelphia, at SIX SHILLINGS, *although the* English Editions *cannot be imported at less than TWO DOLLARS.----VIZ.*

THE SHIPWRECK, a Sentimental and Descriptive POEM, in THREE *CANTOS*, by WILLIAM FALCONER, an English Sailor. *ALSO,*

The SURPRIZING, yet real and true VOYAGES and ADVENTURES of Monsieur PIERRE VIAUD, a French Sea-Captain.

N. B. Complete Setts of BLACKSTONE's COMMENTARIES on the LAWS of *ENGLAND*, may be had at said BELL's.